

Systematics, taxonomy, and faunistics of the Apomecynini of the Oriental and Australian Region (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae), part 7

ANDREAS WEIGEL¹, ANDRÈ SKALE²

1 – Am Schloßgarten 6, D-07381, Wernburg, Germany; e-mail: rosalia-aw@online.de

2 – Wilhelm Kohlhoff Straße 3, D-95032, Hof, Germany; e-mail: andre.skale@online.de

Abstract: This present contribution presents new taxonomic and faunistic information on 49 taxa of the *Sybra* Pascoe, 1865 genus complex and other genera of the tribe Apomecynini. The unjustified synonymy of *Sybra* with *Mycerinopsis* Thomson, 1864 according Slipinski & Escalona (2013) is reversed. *Lamprosybra* Aurivillius, 1928 stat. rev. is considered to be a valid genus, currently with three species: *L. sulcata* Aurivillius, 1928, *L. fuscipennis* Breuning, 1960 stat. nov. and *L. obtusipennis* (Breuning, 1960) comb. nov. Lectotypes are designated for *L. sulcata* and *L. fuscipennis*. The revalidation of the genus *Sybroides* Dillon et Dillon, 1952 stat. rev. and the monotypic species *Sybroides howqua* Dillon et Dillon, 1952 stat. rev. are given. Five species are transferred to *Bityle* Pascoe, 1865 and a key is provided: *Bityle pseudobityle* (Heller 1924) comb. nov., *Bityle basimaculata* (Heller, 1924) comb. nov., *Bityle alboscuteellaris* (Heller, 1924) comb. nov., *Bityle modesta* (Heller, 1924) comb. nov. and *Bityle albostictica* (Breuning, 1960) comb. nov. Neotypes are designated for *Sybromimus obliquatus* Breuning, 1940 and *Sybra ochreoguttata* Breuning, 1939. The following synonymies are proposed (valid taxon listed first): *Mycerinopsis lacteola* (Hope, 1841) = *Mycerinus uniformis* Pascoe, 1863 syn. nov., *Bityle alboscuteellaris* (Heller, 1924) = *Cylindroplocia helleri* Schwarzer, 1931 syn. nov., *Bityle modesta* Heller, 1925 = *Sybra modestior* Breuning, 1960 syn. nov., *Sybra marcida* Pascoe, 1865 = *Sybra intorta* Breuning, 1939 syn. nov. = *Sybra papuana* Breuning, 1939 syn. nov. = *Sybra pseudogeminata* Breuning, 1939 syn. nov., *Sybra sexguttata* Breuning, 1939 = *Sybra postalbomarmorata* Breuning, 1964 syn. nov., *Sybra fuscovittipennis* Breuning, 1975 = *Sybra baloghi* Breuning, 1975 syn. nov., *Sybra borneotica* Breuning, 1939 = *Apomecyna borneotica* Breuning, 1982 syn. nov., *Sybra ochreovittipennis* Breuning, 1964 = *Sybra samarana* Breuning, 1970 syn. nov., *Sybra latiuscula* Aurivillius, 1927 = *Sybra guamensis* Iwata, 1993 syn. nov., *Sybra porcellus* Pascoe, 1865 = *Sybra proximata* Breuning, 1942 syn. nov., *Sybra baculina* Bates, 1866 = *Sybra ishigakii* Breuning et Ohbayashi, 1964 syn. nov. = *Atimura fulva* Schwarzer, 1925 syn. nov., *Falsepilysta ochraceomaculata* (Schwarzer, 1931) = *Inermomulciber schultzei* Breuning, 1974 syn. nov. = *Plocia affinis* (Breuning & Villiers, 1983) syn. nov., *Falsepilysta olivacea* (Schwarzer, 1931) = *Mimosybra albosignata* Breuning, 1982 syn. nov., *Mimosybra schultzei* (Breuning, 1966) = *Sybra mimalternans* Breuning, 1970 syn. nov. = *Mimosybra alternans* Breuning, 1973 syn. nov. Furthermore, the following five species are transferred to the genus *Mimosybra* Breuning, 1939: *Mimosybra annulata* (Heller, 1924) comb. nov., *Mimosybra bimaculata* (Breuning, 1939) comb. nov., *Mimosybra biplagiata* (Breuning, 1939) comb. nov., *Mimosybra borneana* (Breuning, 1961) comb. nov. and *Mimosybra strandi* (Breuning, 1939) comb. nov. Finally two corrections to Skale & Weigel (2012) and Skale & Weigel (2014) are given.

Key words: Lamiinae, *Bityle*, *Falsepilysta*, *Lamprosybra*, *Mimosybra*, *Mycerinopsis*, *Sybra*, *Sybromimus*, faunistics, lectotype designation, neotype designation, new combinations, new synonymies, revalidation, Oriental, Australian.

Introduction

In the current paper we present additional new data within the tribe Apomecynini based on recent studies. We propose a number of new synonymies and combinations as corrections for the confusion which exists in the Oriental and Australian Apomecynini. Additionally, a number of holotypes for type species of some genera are missing, particularly type material deposited in the

Hamburg Museum which was destroyed in World War II. Now, we designate neotypes for two of those species: *Sybromimus obliquatus* Breuning, 1940 and *Sybra ochreoguttata* Breuning, 1939. Both eligible specimens are from the type localities and agree well with the original descriptions, making this possible.

Numerous taxonomic changes given by Slipinski & Escalona (2013), consistently without justifications, are not helpful whatsoever.



Synonymies of many genera within the Australian Apomecynini broadly affect taxonomic nomenclature (i.e. a lot of nomina nova are assigned) concerning Oriental genera and species. The suggested synonymy of the genera *Sybra* Pascoe, 1865 and *Mycerinopsis* Thomson, 1864 is particularly questionable. The study of the type specimen of the type species of the genus *Mycerinopsis*, *M. aridus* Pascoe, 1862, has shown that both genera are valid. The currently valid Oriental species in the genus *Mycerinopsis* (Breuning 1964a) are heterogeneous and in all probability belong to various genera. As before, the species rich genus *Sybra* contains a very complex species inventory. In the current work, some species will be transferred into two distinct genera, one to the genus *Lamprosybra* Aurivillius, 1928, with three species from Samoa at present, and five to the genus *Bityle* Pascoe, 1865, now with six species from Sulawesi and the Philippines. The latter genus was revalidated by Weigel & Skale (2009).

Materials and methods

For the present study, 52 type specimens and 169 additional specimens were examined. The genitalia for most of the male specimens were examined. For type material, genitalia were only examined if the material was in good condition. The dissected genitalia were fixed onto a white card together with the specimen. For the method of dissection and the terms of the male genitalic structures see Weigel & Skale (2009). Photographs were taken with a Leica stereo microscope Z6 APOA, for genitalia pictures a Planapo-lens 5.0 was used, and subsequently processed and measured with the Leica Applications-software 4.0. The final processing was made with Adobe Photoshop 7.0. Body length was measured from the front margin of the clypeus to the apex of the elytra. Before making photographs of male genitalia, all structures were immersed for a minimum of 24 hours in 80% lactic acid, subsequently the “fibula” and the 8th tergite were photographed in this liquid.

For photographs, the tegmen and aedeagi were fixed on transparent platelets.

Label data of types are cited in their original text, using a slash “/” to separate different lines and using two slashes “//” for different labels. Additional remarks by the authors are cited in []. For non-type specimens, no special separation is given for lines on the labels.

Abbreviations used in the text:

Museum and collection acronyms:

- BPBM – Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, U.S.A.;
- BMNH – British Museum of Natural History, London, United Kingdom;
- CHH – collection D. Heffern, Houston, Texas, U.S.A.;
- CMI – collection H. Makihara, Ibaraki, Japan;
- CMS – collection O. Mehl, Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen;
- CSH – collection A. Skale, Hof, Germany;
- CTO – collection T. Tichy, Ostrava, Czech Republic;
- CTV – collection V. Nagirnyi, Tartu, Estonia;
- CVB – collection E. Vives, Barcelona, Spain;
- CWW – collection A. Weigel, Wernburg, Germany;
- CYR – collection Y. Yokoi, Ratingen, Germany;
- CZW – collection H. Zettel, Vienna, Austria;
- EUMJ – Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan;
- HNHM – Hungarian National History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
- ISNB – Institut Royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium;
- JMU – Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany;
- MNHN – Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;
- NHRS – Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet Stockholm, Sweden;
- NSMT – National Science Museum Tokyo, Japan;
- NUK – Nihon University Kanagawa, Japan;
- OUMNH – Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford, United Kingdom;
- SMF – Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main, Germany;
- SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Germany;
- SMTD – Senckenberg Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden, Germany;
- USNM – United States National Museum, Washington D.C., U.S.A.;
- ZMB – Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität Berlin, Germany;
- ZMH – Zoologisches Museum Hamburg, Germany;
- ZSM – Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany.

Collectors:

- IF – leg. A. Floren (JMU);
- IS – leg. A. Skale;
- IW – leg. A. Weigel;
- IY – leg. Y. Yokoi.

Additional:

- spm(s) – specimen(s);
- HT – holotype;
- PT – paratype;
- ST – syntype.



Taxonomic part

1. The genus *Mycerinopsis* Thomson, 1864

Mycerinopsis Thomson, 1864: 50

Mycerinopsis lacteola (Hope, 1841)

Hathlia lacteola Hope, 1841: 50 (Plate 144 figs 1-3, 8)

Mycerinus aridus Pascoe, 1862: 466 (Plate 144 figs 4-7, 9)

Mycerinus uniformis Pascoe, 1863: 546 **syn. nov.**

Mycerinopsis arida Thomson, 1864: 50 [misspelling]

Type material: *Mycerinus aridus* HT ♀ BMNH: Lizard / Island [handwritten, green ellipsoid label] // *Hathlia arida* / Typ Pascoe [handwritten] // *Mycerinopsis arida* / Lizard. I. Pasc [handwritten] // Type [round label with red border] // Pascoe / Coll. / 3-60, condition: well preserved, right antenna with 4 antennomeres, right protarsus with 2 tarsomeres, body size: 12.7 mm; *Hathlia lacteola* colour photo (picture by Ms. Amoret Spooner) from HT ♂ OUMNH: *lacteola* / Hope P. Ess. [handwritten = Port Essington] // TYPE // Hope / Proc. Ent. Soc. / I. P. 50 / Coll. Hope Oxon. [red edged] // TYPE Col: 1867 / *Hathlia* / *lacteola* / Hope / HOPE DEPT. OXFORD, condition: completely preserved, body size: 13.5 mm.

Additional material (6 spm): 1♂ BMNH: *Praonetha sublineata* Guer., Port Essington?, Australia septentr., Bowr. Chevr., 63.47*; 1♀ BMNH: *Lizard Isl.*; 1♂ BMNH: Cairns N. Queensland, G. E. Bryant, F. P. Dodel 1911 [handwritten], G. Bryant Coll., 1919.-147, *Mycerinopsis lacteola* Hope, Breuning det.; 1♂ BMNH: *Mycerinus uniformis*, Pascoe Coll., 93-60, 143 [possibly the type of *Mycerinopsis uniformis*]; 1♀ CWW: Australia Qld., Atherton Umg., 27.12.61 15.1.62, leg. H. Demarz; 1♀ CWW: AUS13, NT46, Roper Bar, Roper River Cr., 15m, 14°42'50"S, 134°30'31"E, 4.5.2013, M. Baehr.

Remarks: Slipinski & Escalona (2013) synonymized the genera *Mycerinopsis* Thomson, 1864 and *Sybra* Pascoe, 1865 without explanation. A suggestion of this problem was presented by Skale & Weigel (2014). The examination of the type species of this genus, *Mycerinus aridus* Pascoe, has confirmed the synonymy is not justified, hence the genera *Mycerinopsis* and *Sybra* are not congeneric. The catalogue of Junk-Schenkling (Aurivillius 1921) listed both species *Mycerinopsis lacteola* and *Mycerinopsis arida* as distinct taxa. Probably Breuning (1939) is responsible for the synonymy of these two species. In the description of *Mycerinopsis spinipennis* Breuning, 1939 he wrote „Der *lacteola* Hope (= *arida* Pascoe) nahestehend...". Also McKeown (1947) follows this

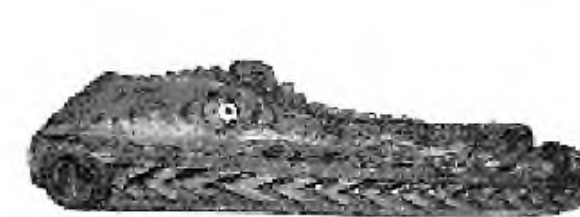
synonymy in the “Catalogue of the Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Australia”. We confirm this synonymy and we also consider these two species to be conspecific.

The differentiation of *Mycerinopsis* from *Sybra* is as follows:

- no rows of punctures on the elytra as main characteristic
- whole body covered with poriferous setae (such setae are often rubbed off or poorly recognisable under adhered tomentum)
- fore legs with longer protruding hairs
- with a distinct long setae below the lower eye lobes (see Plate 144 fig. 7) (all examined species of *Sybra* have a distinct setae beside the inner eye lobes only)
- antennae of males remarkably longer in females and most of *Sybra* species, protarsus wider, elytra narrowing apically, apex distinctly attenuated
- scutellum very wide, with the middle smooth and glossy
- antennae comparatively thick and densely fringed beneath
- labrum and foreborder of the clypeus with very prominent (yellowish) hairs
- pronotum with a narrow smooth longitudinal line.

The male of *M. lacteola* is similar to species of the genus *Trichohestima* Breuning, 1943. The large genus *Sybra* still contains a really heterogeneous species mixture as previously mentioned several times. In the future, more species will be assigned to different genera. Other species of *Mycerinopsis* from the Oriental region and New Guinea listed in Breuning (1964a) or described later (Breuning 1968; 1973; Hayashi 1972) do not belong to this genus and should be placed under *Zotale* Pascoe, 1866 in future.

Already Pascoe (1863) pointed out under the description of *M. uniformis* (type locality: Australia, Port Denison) its similarity to the species *M. arida* and wrote furthermore that *M. uniformis* may only be a local variety of *M. arida*. Breuning (1964a) wrote that the type specimen is probably lost. A specimen in the BMNH is labelled as *M. uniformis* by Pascoe himself. It is possibly the type specimen but without labels of origin. Based on the examination of this specimen and verification with the description (Pascoe 1863) we assume the two species are conspecific and *M. uniformis* **syn. nov.** is simply an individual variation of *M. arida*.



2. The genus *Lamprosybra* Aurivillius, 1928

Species catalogue of the genus *Lamprosybra*

Lamprosybra Aurivillius, 1928: 144 **stat. rev.**

Lamprosybra sulcata Aurivillius, 1928: 144 (Plate 145 figs 1-4)

Sybra sulcata Breuning, 1960: 142

Lamprosybra fuscipennis Aurivillius, 1928: 145 **stat. nov.** (Plate 145 figs 5-8)

Lamprosybra sulcata v. *fuscipennis* Aurivillius, 1928: 145

Sybra sulcata m. *fuscipennis* Breuning, 1960: 142

Lamprosybra obtusipennis (Aurivillius, 1928: 147) **comb. nov.** (Plate 145 fig. 9)

Oopsis obtusipennis Aurivillius, 1928: 147

Sybra obtusipennis Breuning, 1960: 142

Type material: *Lamprosybra sulcata* ST ♂ BMNH: Type [round label with red borders] // Malololelei / Upolu Samoa / 2000 feet / 22.iii.1924 [handwritten] / Buxton & Hopkins // Brit. Mus / 1928-25. // 139 // *Lamprosybra* / *sulcata* / Auriv. ♂ / Det. Prof. C. Aurivillius. // Typus [red label] // LECTOTYPUS / *Lamprosybra* / *sulcata* / des. Skale & Weigel 2016, hereby designated as lectotype, condition: left antenna with 9 antennomeres, well preserved otherwise, body size: 10.7 mm; ST ♀ NHRS: Malololelei / Upolu Samoa / 2000 feet / 22.iv.1925 [handwritten] / Buxton & Hopkins // 140 // *Lamprosybra* / *sulcata* / Auriv. ♂ / Det. Prof. C. Aurivillius. // 9892 / E92 // NRM Sthlm / Loan 1066/09, condition: left antenna with 2 antennomeres, well preserved otherwise, body size: 10.7 mm; *Lamprosybra sulcata* m. *fuscipennis* ST ♂ BMNH: Type [round label red edged] // Tutuila / Samoa // Pago Pago / 9-22-23 // Swezey & Wilder // Brit. Mus / 1928-25. // 143 // *Lamprosybra* / *sulcata* Auriv. / var. *fuscipennis* / Auriv. ♂ / Det. Prof. C. Aurivillius. // Typus [red label] // LECTOTYPUS / *Lamprosybra* / *fuscipennis* / des. Skale & Weigel 2016, hereby designated as lectotype, condition: right middle leg missing, tomentation somewhat rubbed, body size: 10.6 mm.

Additional material: *Lamprosybra sulcata* 1♂ BMNH: Samoa Is, Upolu, Malololelei, *Lamprosybra sulcata* Auriv. ♂, Data unreliable, see Brit. Mus., 1949-314. body size: 10 mm.

Remarks: Aurivillius (1928) described the genus *Lamprosybra* for nine specimens (syntypes) from the Samoan Islands (BMNH/NHRS). Four syntypes belong to the nominative form *L. sulcata* and 5 syntypes belong to *S. sulcata* v. *fuscipennis*. From the former we examined 2 male syntypes (BMHN/NHRS) and from the latter 1 male syntype (BMNH). Based on our study, our opinion is that

the synonymy of *Lamprosybra* with *Sybra* according Breuning (1960) is not justified. With respect to the genus *Sybra* (Weigel & Skale 2009) based on the diagnosis of *Sybra stigmatica* (Pascoe, 1859), the genus *Lamprosybra* shows several differences establishing its validity:

- surface intensely glossy, partly with metallic lustre
- elytra with distinct costae, especially on the posterior half
- legs and antennae longer as in *Sybra*
- endophallus without fibula (see Weigel & Skale 2009).

Aurivillius (1928) described *S. sulcata* v. *fuscipennis* as a variety; according to ICZN (1999) (Art. 45.6.4) it has subspecific rank. We consider *Lamprosybra fuscipennis* **stat. nov.** as a distinct species with the following differentiation from *L. sulcata*:

- brown elytra according to Aurivillius (1928), however the examined specimen has a metallic lustre
- white maculae on the elytra smaller, linearly arranged maculae on the posterior half more oblique
- lateral margins of pronotum more rounded, distinctly less punctured dorsally and without yellowish longitudinal lines
- elytra less parallel
- scutellum twice as wide as long, posterior border straight and completely without tomentum, in *L. sulcata* scutellum subquadrate, posterior border somewhat acuminate (but this might be a variable character) and with tomentum in the middle
- differences in male genitalic structures, especially the tegmen (Plate 145 figs 4-9).

Aurivillius (1928) described *Oopsis obtusipennis* based on three specimens (2♂ & 1♀) from Samoa (type locality: Tutuila: Pago Pago). Judging from type pictures (HT in BMNH, 1 PT in BPBM), this species is closely related to both of the above mentioned species of *Lamprosybra*. *L. obtusipennis* **comb. nov.** is very similar to *L. sulcata* and both species may eventually prove to be conspecific. The pronotum has two narrow, yellow longitudinal lines, the middle of the scutellum has tomentum, the lateral margins of the pronotum are rounded and the surface is strong punctured. However, the body size is less (6-8 mm). The yellow



maculae on the elytra are more extended. The pronotum and elytra are covered with fine, white adpressed hairs.

3. The genus *Bityle* Pascoe, 1865

Species catalogue of the genus *Bityle* (Plate 146
figs 1-9)

Bityle Pascoe 1865: 141

Cylindroplocia Heller, 1924: 205

Bityle bicolor Pascoe, 1865: 221

Bityle pseudobityle (Heller, 1924: 206) **comb. nov.**
crucifera Heller, 1924: 207 (nomen nudum)

Bityle basimaculata (Heller, 1924: 206) **comb. nov.**
teres Heller, 1924: 207 (nomen nudum)

Bityle alboscuteellaris (Heller, 1924: 206) **comb. nov.**

helleri Schwarzer, 1931: 76 **syn. nov.**

Bityle modesta (Heller, 1924: 207) **comb. nov.**

modestior Breuning, 1960: 148 (nomen novum) **syn. nov.**

Bityle albostictica (Breuning, 1960: 480) **comb. nov.**

Diagnosis: Previously, Weigel & Skale (2009) validated the genus *Bityle* Pascoe, 1865 with the type species *B. bicolor* Pascoe, 1865. Heller (1924) established the genus *Cylindroplocia* Heller, 1924, with the type species *C. pseudobityle* Heller, 1924, later synonymized by Breuning (1960) with the genus *Sybra*. Despite Heller (1924) calling his type species “pseudobityle” which could be a reference to the genus *Bityle*, he simply compared it with the genus *Plocia* Newman, 1842. According to the examination of type material, we consider *Cylindroplocia* and *Bityle* congeneric. The genus *Bityle* currently has six valid species with a body size range of 7-12 mm. Species are black with a distinct white tomentum on the head, tibiae, femora, tarsi and ventral side of the body. Surface is completely bright (*B. modesta*) or covered with bands and maculae. Elytra are parallel-sided and are about 2.5 to 3 times as long as wide. Pronota are subquadrate. Elytra are coarsely punctured. Elytra have 10 distinct, punctate lines almost attaining the apex, punctured somewhat irregularly below humerus and around scutellum. The species of *Bityle* can be distinguished from those of *Sybra* as follows:

- pronotum parallel-sided (except similar in a couple of *Sybra* species, like *S. elongatissima* Breuning, 1939 or *S. rouyeri* Pic, 1938)

- distinct white bands and maculae on the black pronotal and elytral surface
- 7th and 8th antennomeres or additionally, the apex of 6th and base of 9th to 10th conspicuous white
- dorsal surface of the tarsomeres white tomentose
- genae as long as inferior eye lobes, therefore much longer than in most species of *Sybra*
- frontal border of clypeus with long hairs
- elytral apex spiniform (scarcely only by *B. bicolor*)
- endophallus without fibula (sensu Weigel & Skale 2009).

Distribution: The type species, *B. bicolor*, occurs on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi, while all others are distributed on the Philippine Islands (Luzon, Mindanao).

Key to *Bityle* species

- 1 Surface uniformly white tomentose *B. modesta*
– Elytra with distinct white lines or maculae 2
- 2 Pronotum mostly white tomentose, elytra with four white tomentose transverse lines, elytral apex slightly acuminate *B. bicolor*
– Pronotum bare or covered with white lines, elytral apex obviously acuminate (this character is variable) 3
- 3 Antennomeres 1-3 internally densely white tomentose, pronotum with two white longitudinal lines, scutellum densely white tomentose, below the lower eye lobes strongly and extensively punctured ... *B. alboscuteellaris*
– Antennomeres 1-3 internally without conspicuous white tomentum, scutellum bare or slightly with white tomentum, a series of rough punctures or less below the lower eye lobes 4
- 4 Antennomeres 6-11 white tomentose, elytra with numerous small white maculae *B. albostictica*
– Antennomeres 7-8 or additionally top of the 6th and base 9th-10th white tomentose, elytra at least with two white lines and larger macules 5
- 5 Elytral base with white maculae, antennomeres 7-8 white tomentose *B. basimaculata*
– Elytral base without maculae, antennomeres 7-8, base of 9th and partly 10th white tomentose
..... *B. pseudobityle*

***Bityle bicolor* Pascoe, 1865: 221** (Plate 146 fig. 1)

Sybra bicolor Breuning, 1960: 147

Sybra bicolor m. *alboscuteellata* Breuning, 1958: 21

Type material: Both type specimens were previously examined (see Weigel & Skale 2009).



***Bityle pseudobityle* (Heller, 1924) comb. nov.**
(Plate 146 figs 2-3)

Cylindroplocia pseudobityle Heller, 1924: 206

Cylindroplocia pseudobitile [misspelling] a. *crucifera* Heller, 1924: 206 (nomen nudum) (Plate 146 fig. 3)

Sybra pseudobityle Breuning, 1960: 147

Sybra pseudobityle m. *crucifera* Breuning, 1960: 147

Type material: *Bityle pseudobityle* HT ♀ SMTD: Mt. Makiling / Luzon, Baker // 2844 [handwritten] // [red label] *pseudobityle* [handwritten] / typus // Staatl. Museum für / Tierkunde, Dresden, condition: well preserved, right antenna with only 3 antennomeres, body size: 7.8 mm; *Bityle pseudobityle* ab. *crucifera* HT ♀ SMTD: Mt. Makiling / Luzon, Baker // 8383 [handwritten] // [yellow label] 1924 / 6. // [red label] *crucifera* [handwritten] / typus // Staatl. Museum für / Tierkunde, Dresden, condition: completely preserved, body size: 6.8 mm.

Additional material (9 spm): 1♀ CVB [relatively large 10.4 mm, scutellum white tomentose]: Filipines S, Surigao del S, local collector: Mindanao, IV.2012; 1♂ ZSM: Phil., II.96, Panay, *Sybra pseudobityle* Hüdepohl, det. 1997 [body size: 8.1mm]; 1♀ SNMS: Philippines: Leyte, Visca N Baybay, cultiv. land., 1.3.1991, leg. Schawaller et al., 1.3.1991, *Sybra pseudobityle* Hell., Hüdepohl det. 199? [body size: 9.5 mm]; 3 spm SMTD: Tacloban, Leite, P. I., Coll. W. Schultze, Ankauf 1942, Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden; 1♂ & 2♀ SMTD & CWW: Catanduanes, Virac, P. I., Coll. W. Schultze, Ankauf 1942, Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden [body size: 7.4 mm/ 8.6 mm/ 10.2 mm].

Distribution: Philippines: Catanduanes, Leyte, Luzon, Mindanao.

Size: 6.8-10.4 mm (Breuning 1964a: 7.5 mm).

Remarks: Underside completely white tomentose, width-length ratio of pronotum: 1.09, lateral margin straight; elytra width-length ratio: 2.8; scutellum without white tomentum; the specimen described as ab. *crucifera* (Plate 146 fig. 3) closely matches the HT of *B. pseudobityle*, the white maculae on the elytra are somewhat different only and the tomentum of the anterior part of the pronotum is more distinct (somewhat rubbed on the HT of *B. pseudobityle*), antennae longer than body in both sexes (9th antennomere extending beyond apex of elytra) and antennomeres 7-8 with conspicuous white tomentum).

***Bityle basimaculata* (Heller, 1924) comb. nov.**
(Plate 146 fig 4-5)

Cylindroplocia basimaculata Heller, 1924: 206

Cylindrobityle [misspelling] *basimaculata* a. *teres*

Heller, 1924: 207 (nomen nudum) (Plate 146 fig. 5)

Sybra basimaculata Breuning, 1960: 147

Sybra basimaculata m. *teres* Breuning, 1960: 147

Type material: *Bityle basimaculata* HT ♂ SMTD: Los Banos / P. I. Baker // 1116 [handschriftlich] // [yellow label] 1924 / 6. // [red label] *basimaculata* [handwritten] / typus // Staatl. Museum für / Tierkunde, Dresden, condition: well preserved, right antenna with only 8 antennomeres, body size: 8.5 mm; *Bityle basimaculata* a. *teres* HT ♂ SMTD: Mt. Makiling / Luzon, Baker // [yellow label] 1924 / 6. // [red label] *teres* [handwritten] / typus // Staatl. Museum für / Tierkunde, Dresden, condition: completely preserved, body size: 7.2 mm.

Additional material: 2 spm SMTD & CWW: Luzon, P. I., Montalban, Coll. W. Schultze, Ankauf 1942, Staatl. Museum für, Tierkunde, Dresden; 1♂ SMTD: without data.

Distribution: Philippines: Luzon, Northern Luzon (Vives 2015).

Size: 7.2-8.5 mm (Breuning 1964a: 7-8.5 mm).

Remarks: Underside completely white tomentose, width-length ratio of pronotum: 1.12; body a bit longer than in *B. pseudobityle* with elytra width-length ratio: 2.97; elytral base each with a roundish white macula; pro- and mesofemur somewhat stouter than in *B. pseudobityle*, scutellum without white tomentum; 7th, 8th and base of 9th antennomeres with conspicuous white tomentum; the specimen described as m. *teres* (Plate 146 fig. 5) with a slightly longer pronotum (width-length ratio: 1.2) and different elytral tomentum, all other features correspond to the HT of *B. basimaculata*.

***Bityle alboscuteellaris* (Heller, 1924) comb. nov.**
(Plate 146 figs 6-7)

Cylindroplocia alboscuteellaris Heller, 1924: 206

Sybra alboscuteellaris Breuning, 1960: 147

Cylindroplocia helleri Schwarzer, 1931: 76 **syn. nov.** (Plate 146 fig. 7)

Sybra helleri Breuning, 1960: 147

Type material: *Cylindroplocia alboscuteellaris* HT ♀ SMTD: Zamboanga / Mindanao / Baker // [red label] *alboscuteell*??? [handwritten; last 3 letters illegible] / typus // Staatl. Museum für / Tierkunde, Dresden, condition: well preserved, right antenna only with 9, left antenna with only 3 antennomeres, body size: 8.9 mm; *Cylindroplocia helleri* HT ♂ SMF: Momungan / Mindanao // Typus [red label with black border] Col. 135 [handwritten at underside] // *Cylindroplocia / helleri* Schwarzer / det. Schwarzer 1930, condition: well preserved, only right protarsus missing, body size: 7.3 mm.

Additional material: 1♀ SMTD: Ankauf Muche,



Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, body size: 7.8 mm.

Distribution: Philippines: Mindanao.

Size: 7.3-8.9 mm (Breuning 1964a: 7.5-9 mm).

Remarks: Ventral side completely white tomentose; each side of the pronotal disk with a white tomentose longitudinal line, scutellum contrasting white tomentose; antennae not reaching elytral apex in both sexes; internal sides of antennomeres 1-4, entire antennomeres 7-8 and base of 9th conspicuously white tomentose; features given in Schwarzer (1931) for differentiation of both species *B. helleri* and *B. alboscuteellaris* are incorrect or correspond to individual variations: „kräftig punktiertes Halsschild, etwas andere Form der Binden auf den Flügeldecken und nicht vollständig grau behaarte Fühler, Kopf weißlich behaart“, slight differences (width-length ratio for pronotum and elytra) based on sexual dimorphism; following the comparison of the type specimens of *B. alboscuteellaris* and *B. helleri*, we consider them conspecific.

***Bityle modesta* (Heller, 1924) comb. nov.** (Plate 146 fig. 8)

Cylindroplocia modesta Heller, 1924: 207

Sybra modestior Breuning, 1960: 148 (nomen novum) **syn. nov.**

Type material: *Cylindroplocia modesta* HT ♂ SMTD: Zamboanga / Mindanao / Baker // 1924 / 6 [handwritten] // *C. modesta* [handwritten] / typus [red label] // Staatl. Museum für / Tierkunde, Dresden, condition: left foreleg missing, left antenna only with one antennomere, body size: 7.8 mm,

Additional material: 1♂ ISNB, 3♀ ISNB & CWW: coll. I. R. Sc. N. B., Philippines, Mindanao, South Cotabato Prov., Tasaday Res., MT Tasaday Libuta, 6°18'N, 124°33'E, 1220-1460m, X-XI/1990, I.G.28.419, Don leg-Pascal Lays.

Distribution: Philippines: Luzon, Mindanao (Heller 1924; Breuning 1964a).

Size: 6-7.8 mm (Breuning 1964a: 4.5-7.5 mm).

Remarks: Whole body uniformly tomentose whitish to light grey, tomentum not dense, black body coloration visible through tomentum; antennomeres 7-8 white tomentose; the nomen novum given by Breuning (1960) is unnecessary.

***Bityle albostictica* (Breuning, 1960) comb. nov.** (Plate 146 fig. 9)

Sybra albostictica Breuning, 1960: 480

Type material: *Sybra albostictica* colour photograph

of the HT (ZMB) from the type locality: Philippines: Luzon, Innugan.

Additional material (2 spms): 1♂ CTO: May 2013, Philippines, Dupax del sur, Nueva Vizcaya, col. Ismael, Luzon; 1 spm CVT: Nueva Viscaya, North Luzon, Philippines, January 2011, local collector.

Distribution: Philippines: Luzon.

Size: 10.8-12 mm (Breuning 1964a: 10.5 mm).

Remarks: Both examined specimens correspond to the HT (ZMB) of this species according to the available colour photograph. *B. albostictica* is the largest species of the genus *Bityle*.

4. Neotype designation for *Sybromimus obliquatus*

***Sybromimus obliquatus* Breuning, 1940: 167**
(Plate 147 figs 1-2)

According to Breuning (1940), the type specimen with the type locality “Tonga Inseln” was deposited in the Museum of Hamburg (ZMH). The major part of the entomological collection of this museum was destroyed during World War II. Therefore, the HT of *Sybromimus obliquatus* is presumed destroyed. To define the species, we hereby designate a neotype. A specimen erroneously pictured as the “type” in the revision of the Apomecynini (Breuning 1964a: plate vii fig. 58) is deposited in the ZMB. We select this female specimen as the neotype for *Sybromimus obliquatus* (Plate 147 fig. 1) with the following label data:

1. label: Fji
2. label: 41046
3. label: Feejee Isl. Thorey [big black label handwritten with lead pencil]
4. label: Hist. Coll. (Coleoptera) / Nr. 41046 / Prasnetha ? / spec. / Feejee Isl. Thorey / Zool. Mus. Berlin [blue label with black borders]
5. label: *Sybromimus obliquatus* Breun. / Breuning det.
6. label: NEOTYPUS / SYBROMIMUS / *obliquatus* / des. Weigel & Skale 2016.

The neotype is well preserved and affixed with glue onto a white paper card. The body size is 6.2 mm.

Description of the neotype

Size: 6.2 mm, width at humeri: 1.9 mm.

Body underside, head and pronotum dark brown, otherwise light brown and whole body covered with



fine adpressed greyish to yellowish hairs; surface dull glossy and finely shagreened.

Head: punctation coarse and nearly dense except for antennal insertions and genae, interpunctational distances about the same as their diameters; frontal border of clypeus straight; frons broader than high, with dense adpressed whitish hairs, above and across with hair twisted or swirly; eyes coarsely faceted; lower eye lobes squarish, nearly as long as genae.

Antennae: light brown (probably faded), slightly shorter than body; scape very short, about half as long as 3rd antennomere, distinctly thickened near middle; base of (4th) 5th-8th antennomeres white tomentose; 3th antennomere the longest; ratio of antennomeres: 0.56/ 0.15/ 1.0/ 0.96/ 0.56/ 0.51/ 0.44/ 0.38/ 0.36/ 0.33/ 0.38; all antennomeres with fine adpressed hairs, sparse yellowish hairs and fringed beneath.

Pronotum: nearly squarish; whitish to yellowish adpressed hairs partly swirly; length-width ratio: 0.92; lateral margin weakly rounded, scarcely constricted before base; base straight; disc and lateral very coarsely punctate, separation of punctures usually less than their diameters; disc with two longitudinal lines, diverging forward, and continued at the base of each elytron, scarcely tomentose between both whitish discal lines.

Elytra: length-width (base) ratio: 2.32; ratio base-width/pronotal-width: 0.8; elytral punctures faintly arranged in rows up to the apical third, roughly punctured around scutellum, very finely punctate back- and outwards and absent in the last third; five flattened costae primarily in the discal area; last elytral third with more distinct whitish hairs, anterior border of macula obliquely directed forward from suture to lateral margin; scutellum broadly triangular, glossy and scarcely yellowish tomentose; epipleura reaching nearly to end of 4th sternite, scarcely hairy and impunctate; apex singly rounded, very weakly, obliquely truncate.

Legs: light brown, apical part of tibia and tarsus yellowish, with fine adpressed whitish and yellowish hairs; femur thickened near middle; protibia slightly sinuate internally; 1st tarsomere distinctly longer than 2nd, 3rd about long as 1st and claws as long as 1st to 3rd combined; 3rd tarsomere deeply emarginate almost to base; hind femur extending to end of 3rd sternite.

Ventral side (Plate 147 fig. 2): with scarcely adpressed whitish and yellowish hairs; meso- and metacoxa with rough punctures only laterally, with separation greater than their diameters; metepisterna, metepimera and anterior part of

the metacoxa with rough punctures; abdomen dull and impunctate; 1st sternite distinctly longer than 2nd and 3rd, and 4th sternite shorter than 2nd, hind border of 4th sternite almost semicircular emarginate, 5th sternite longer than 3rd and 4th together, strongly narrowed posteriorly, in middle of hind border with a weak impression; head glabrous and glossy beneath, anterior border and lateral area with single rough punctures; procoxa closed behind, prosternum extended posteriorly.

Remarks: *S. obliquatus* corresponds to the genus *Sybra* Pascoe, 1865 in most morphological features, thus, this species probably belongs to this genus. Unfortunately there is no male specimen available to examine the genitalic structures for confirmation of generic placement. Therefore, at this time, *Sybromimus* is a valid genus.

According to Breuning (1960; 1964a) *Sybroides howqua* Dillon et Dillon, 1952 and *S. obliquatus* are conspecific and consequently the monotypic genus *Sybroides* Dillon et Dillon, 1952 is synonymous with *Sybromimus*. However, based on a colour photograph of the HT (BPBM), this synonymy is unjustified. Due to a different shape of the pronotum and a different elytral tomentum, *Sybroides howqua* is easily distinguished from *S. obliquatus*. At the moment the generic placement is unclear and we revalidate this genus and species herein:

Sybroides Dillon et Dillon, 1952: 93 **stat. rev.**

Sybroides howqua Dillon et Dillon, 1952: 93 **stat. rev.**

5. Neotype designation for *Sybra ochreoguttata*

***Sybra ochreoguttata* Breuning, 1939: 261** (Plate 147 figs 3-11)

Sybra ochreoguttata was described by Breuning (1939) for one specimen from the Philippine island of Luzon (Laguna), and the HT was deposited in the ZMH. Unfortunately, as with other *Sybra* specimens deposited there, the holotype is presumed destroyed. During our research, we found a small number of specimens corresponding to this distinctive species. A female specimen from Mindanao (Philippines) deposited in the SMTD has a handwritten label with “*Sybra ochreoguttata* Br. Breuning dèt”. This specimen conforms well with additional six specimens from the SMF in all morphological features. Furthermore, the comparison with the original description (Breuning 1939) has confirmed it as *S. ochreoguttata*. We



now designate a male specimen from the SMF collection as the neotype from the type locality with the following label data:

1. label: Vivac / S.O. Luzon
2. label: Coll. B. / Schwarzer
3. label: NEOTYPUS / Sybra / ochreoguttata (Breuning 1939) / des. Skale & Weigel 2017.

The neotype is well preserved (the right antenna has only 10 antennomeres and the right metatarsus is missing the claw), and is affixed with glue onto a white paper card. The body size is 9 mm. *S. ochreoguttata* has a close relationship to *Sybra alternans* (Wiedemann, 1823) in external morphological features as well as in the shape of the fibula (see Weigel & Skale 2016).

Additional material (4 spms): 1♂ & 1♀ SMF: Vavac S.O. Luzon, Coll. B. Schwarzer; 1♂ SMF: Albay S. Luzon, Coll. B. Schwarzer; 1♂ SMF: Mt. Isarog S. Luzon, Coll. B. Schwarzer; (further 3 spms det. cf.): 1♂ SMF: Momungan Mindanao, Coll. B. Schwarzer; 1♀ SMTD: Mindanao, Zamb. Zamboanga coll. W. Schultze, Coll. W. Schultze Ankauf 1942, Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde Dresden, *Sybra ochreoguttata* Br. [handwritten] Breuning det.; 1♀ CTO [det. cf.]: FEB 2013, Philippines, Mt. Matutum, S Mindanao, col. Ismael, Mindanao.

Description of the neotype

Size: 9 mm, width at humeri: 2.3 mm.

Head: Brown; maxillary palpus light brown, last segment slender, pointed, distinctly longer than the preceding; mandibles dark brown, basal part distinctly yellowish tomentose; clypeus brown, slightly lighter than frons, anterior border straight; frons wide, between eyes stramineous tomentose, this pubescence forward-facing, feebly glossy and very finely punctate between, with single larger punctures in the area between the antennal insertion and the upper eye lobe particularly; lower eye lobes squarish, distinctly longer than genae; genae impunctate, with yellowish hairs below lower eye lobes.

Antennae: Brown, about long as body, scape cylindrical, distinctly thickened in middle; distinctly brownish tomentose; 4th antennomere the longest; ratio for antennomeres: 0.51/ 0.15/ 0.84/ 1.00/ 0.70/ 0.67/ 0.59/ 0.49/ 0.43/ 0.35/ 0.39.

Pronotum: Brown, length-width (middle) ratio: 0.8; base without margin, lateral margin regularly rounded; impunctate on narrow basal and apical strip, otherwise uniformly and less roughly punctate, inter-punctational distances slightly wider than their diameters; surface dull, shagreened and with

dense adpressed brownish tomentum.

Elytra: Brown; parallel-sided, straightened from the posterior third; length-base width ratio: 2.6; ratio base width-pronotal width: 1.2; distinctly punctate in rows, which are absent apically, irregularly punctate around the scutellum; surface dull, dense adpressed brownish tomentose; the 7th punctured interstice with a large distinctly yellowish-ochre macula, slightly behind middle, furthermore with single, small white tomentose maculae (see Plate 147 fig. 3), two maculae in the basal half (3rd and 8th interstices) and one apical macula (3rd interstice) more distinct; scutellum wider than long, posteriorly rounded, yellowish tomentose; apex acuminate (wide triangularly), obliquely truncate inwards; epipleura slender, but very slender at elytral apex.

Legs: Brown, with adpressed whitish hairs; femora thickened at middle, profemur stouter; protibia slightly arcuate, distinctly thickened at apical half; mesotibia almost straight, apically with distinct groove, these with thick stramineous hairs; metatibia straight, apically with short stramineous spiny crest; tarsus short, with sparse, greyish hairs; 1st and 2nd tarsomeres of almost same length, 3rd tarsomere slightly longer; claws about long as remaining tarsomeres together.

Ventral side: Brown, light brownish to whitish tomentose, hind borders of sternites lighter tomentose; metepimera, metepisterna and edges of the metacoxa with rough punctures;

Genitalia: aedeagus slender and parallel-sided, apex triangularly narrowed (Plate 147 figs 6-7); tegmen (Plate 147 fig. 5); 8th tergite (Plate 147 fig. 4); fibula (Plate 147 figs 8-10) with a distinct acuminate extension in lateral view.

Range of variation: There is a variation in the number, size and colour (whitish to yellowish) of the small white elytral maculae. Specimens from Mindanao (see above) with the abbreviated labels of "det. cf." correspond well with the neotype of this species except they have a yellowish elytral macula. The tomentum on the pronotum can be uniformly brownish (neotype) or on each side of disc there is a yellowish annular macule (see Plate 147 fig. 11). The acuminate extension at the fibula (lateral view) may be more distinct like in a male from Mindanao (see Plate 147 fig. 10).

Distribution: *S. ochreoguttata* is distributed on the Philippine islands of Luzon and Mindanao.



6. New synonymies and combinations

***Sybra baculina* Bates, 1866: 352** (Plate 148 figs 1-3)

Sybra ishigakii Breuning et Ohbayashi, 1964: 28 **syn. nov.** (Plate 148 figs 2-3)

Atimura fulva Schwarzer, 1925: 145 **syn. nov.**

Sybra fulva Holzschuh et Lin, 2015: 106

Type material: *Sybra baculina* HT ♀ MNHN: *Sybra / baculina / Bates / Formosa* [all handwritten] // TYPUS [red label], condition: poorly preserved, tomentum partly rubbed, left protarsus and left antenna missing, left mesotarsus without claw, body size: 5.5 mm; *Sybra ishigakii* colour photograph of the HT (EUMJ): Takeda, Is. Ishigaki / 3, V. 1963 / Y. Arita leg // Holotype [red label] // *Sybra / ishigaki / mihi* Typ / Breuning det., condition: well preserved; *Sybra ishigakii* PT ♀ ISNB: Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. / Japon: [affixed] Takeda, Is. Ishigaki / 3, V.1963 / Y. Arita leg. // *Sybra / ishigakii / Breun. et. Ohb. / Breuning det.* [affixed on white card] cf. Bull. Japan Ent. / Acad. 1964, 1, 6: 28 [further affixed label] Para- / type [red label, printed], condition: left mesotarsus without claw, left antenna, right mesotibia and -tarsus are glued beside the specimen, body size: 4.1 mm; *Atimura fulva* colour photograph of the HT ♀ SDEI (see also Holzschuh & Lin 2015).

Additional material (4 spms): 1♀ CYR: Japan Ishigaki Isl., Mt. Nosoko, 8.-9.July 2006, IY; 1♂ CWW: Japan Ishigaki Isl., Kabira, 11.-12. July 2006, IY; 1♀ ZSM: Japan, Prefecture: Okinawa, Iromote Island, 1.VI.1974, lgt. Hata, *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *pascoei ishigakii* Breuning & Ohbay. 1964; 1♂ CWW: Japan, Prefecture: Okinawa, Ishigaki Island, Mount Omoto, 27.VI.1987.

Examination of the HT (EUMJ) and a female PT (ISNB) of *S. ishigakii* has shown that this species is conspecific with *S. baculina*, based on external morphological features. A colour photograph of the female HT of *Atimura fulva* confirms that this species also agrees well with *S. baculina*, and we consider to be also conspecific.

It was noticed during the study of species closely related to *S. baculina* that this species was obviously misinterpreted. Hubweber et al. (2010), among others, place *S. ishigakii* as a subspecific taxon to *S. pascoei* Lameere, 1893. The same holds true for *S. okinawana* Breuning et Ohbayashi, 1967 and *S. pascoei taiwanella* Gressitt, 1951. However these taxa are associated with *S. baculina* or even conspecific with this species. Currently, no clarification is possible. Several times the first author of this work obtained material from Japan determined as *S. baculina* which in reality belongs to *S. mimogeminata* Breuning et Ohbayashi, 1964. Obviously Hayashi (1972)

misinterpreted *S. baculina* because he placed six taxa as subspecific to *S. baculina* (*miyakoana* Hayashi 1972, *omoro* Hayashi, 1972, *nipponensis* Hayashi, 1972, *musashinoi* Breuning et Chûjô, 1790, *carinatipennis* Breuning et Chûjô, 1970, *oshimana* Breuning, 1958). Those taxa are related to *S. mimogeminata* or *S. pascoei* but their current status needs clarification. Furthermore Hayashi (1972) places *S. mimogeminata* as a subspecies of *S. baculina*. With regard to *S. baculina*, these two species (*S. mimogeminata* and *S. pascoei*) are distinctly different. Moreover, according to Breuning (1964a) and also Hubweber et al. (2010), *S. maculiclunis* Matsushita, 1931 and *S. baculina* are conspecific. Certainly *S. maculiclunis* (according to a colour photograph of the HT) is associated with *S. posticalis* Pascoe, 1858 or both are even conspecific. A reliable decision can only be determined through the study of type material. There has been great confusion in the literature in recent decades within this species complex, and the study of the type material is essential.

***Sybra borneotica* Breuning, 1939: 256** (Plate 148 figs 4-5)

Apomecyna borneotica Breuning, 1982: 142 **syn. nov.**

Type material: *Sybra borneotica* HT ♀ BMNH: Borneo Kina Balu // Fry Coll. / 1905.100. // *Sybra / borneotica / mihi* Typ / det. Breuning // Type.

Condition of the HT: Tomentum almost completely rubbed, left antenna with 6 antennomeres and right antenna with only one antennomere, body size: 7.5 mm; *Apomecyna borneotica* colour photograph from the HT (EUMJ): (BORNEO IS.) / Poling nr. Ranau / Sabah, Malaysia. / 27.IV.1980 / M. & A. Sakal // TYPE [red label] // *Apomecyna / borneotica* [green, both handwritten] / Breuning det. // *Apomecyna / borneotica* nov. [printed]. condition: well preserved.

Additional material (30 spms): 1♂ CMI: Bukit Soeharto, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia, 08.III.1999, H. Makihara leg., LIGHT TRAP 60-0; 1♂ CSH: Bukit Soeharto, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia, 29.VII.1999, H. Makihara leg., *Artocarpus* sp., Tower 30m; 1♀ CMI: Bukit Soeharto, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia, 22.III.2000, H. Makihara Leg., *Artocarpus* sp.; 1 cf. ♀ CMI: Kutai National Park, E. Kalimantan, 10-12.ix. 2000, Sugiarto leg.; 1♂ CSH (Plate 148 fig. 5): Fog A62/F2, 20.I.1993, IF, body size: 8.6 mm; 2♂ JMU: Bergil, My [Malaysia] SW3 N6,17.204, E116 42.305, V. *pinnata*, B8 F2, IF 10.3.1997; 1♀ JMU: Poring Hot Springs, My [Malaysia], N6 03.458, E116 42.208, *Xanthophyllum tenue* 3, IF, 09.08.2009; 1♀ JMU: Kinabalu Park, 6°5'N, 116°33'E, Sorinsim III, 40yr, Bergil 10, 8.3.97, IF; 1♂ JMU: Kinabalu Park, 6°5'N, 116°33'E, Sorinsim III, 40yr, Bergil 4,



6.3.97, IF; 2♂, 1♀ CSH & JMU: same, Bergil 1, 5.3.97, IF; 1♂ & 3♀ JMU: same, Bergil 6, 7.3.97, IF; 1♂ JMU: same, Bergil 5, 7.3.97, IF; 3♂ & 1♀ CSH & JMU: same, Bergil 8, 8.3.97, IF; 1♂ & 4♀ JMU: same, Sorinsim SW II, 15Years, Bergil 9, 2.3.97, IF; 1♂ JMU: Kinabalu, PHS Garden, 6°5'N, 116°3'E, MY [Malaysia], *Nephelium lappaceum*, IF, 22.2.(20)01. 1♂ CSH: Kinabalu Park, Sorinsim SW I, 5Years, Bergil 11, 12.3.97, IF; 1♀ JMU: Kinabalu Park, Sorinsim SW II, 15Years, Bergil 8, 2.3.97, IF.

Remarks: The examination of the female type specimen of *S. borneotica* and the comparison with the colour photograph of the HT of *A. borneotica* has shown the two species are conspecific. Therefore *A. borneotica* is a junior synonym of *S. borneotica*. *S. borneotica* is related to *S. inanis* Pascoe, 1865 (see also Weigel & Skale 2011). Based on external morphology this species group is very uniform; species can be differentiated by their unique fibula.

***Sybra fuscovittipennis* Breuning, 1975: 161**

Sybra baloghi Breuning, 1975: 162 **syn. nov.**

Type material: *Sybra fuscovittipennis* HT ♀ HNHM: NEW GUINEA NE / Baiyer River Sanctuary / 1-5.IX.1969. / No. NGB-U.22. / leg. Dr. J. Balogh // Holotypus 1974 / *Sybra* / *fuscovittipennis* Breuning // HOLOTYPE // *Sybra* / *fuscovittipennis* / mihi Typ / Breuning det., condition: tomentum well preserved, right antenna with 8 antennomeres, right middle leg without claw, body size: 5 mm; *Sybra baloghi* HT ♀ HNHM: NEW GUINEA NE / Baiyer River Sanctuary / 1-5.IX.1969. / No. NGB-U.22. / leg. Dr. J. Balogh // Holotypus 1974 / *Sybra* / *baloghi* Breuning // HOLOTYPE // *Sybra* / *baloghi* / mihi Typ / Breuning det., condition: well preserved, right antenna with 10 antennomeres, body size: 6.5 mm.

Remarks: The examination of both holotype specimens in the HNHM by the co-author has shown both species are morphologically not differentiated and are therefore conspecific. Consequently *S. baloghi* is a junior synonym of *S. fuscovittipennis*. This is again an important example of insufficient examination of collection material by Breuning. He described two species using almost the same text, from two specimens from the same locality, collected on the same dates, and published them immediately next to each other.

***Sybra latiuscula* Aurivillius, 1927: 23** (Weigel & Skale 2011)

Sybra guamensis Iwata, 1993: 151 **syn. nov.** [nec Breuning: 1976] (Plate 148 figs 6-7)

Type material: *Sybra latiuscula* LECTOTYPUS ♂

USNM: Island Sibuyan / Baker // 8635 [handwritten] // Typus [printed] // 181 [printed] // *Sybra* / *latiuscula* / Auriv'27 Auriv [handwritten] // BLNO 000976 [light blue, printed] // LECTOTYPUS / *Sybra* / *latiuscula* / Aurivillius, 1927 / des. Skale & Weigel 2011, condition: tomentum somewhat damaged, left protarsus without claw, body size: 12.8 mm; *Sybra guamensis* PTs 1♂ & 1♀ NUK (Plate 148 figs 6-7): Tumon Beach / Guam, USA / 1991. XII.22 / leg. R. Iwata // [PARATYPE] / *Sybra* (s.str.) / *guamensis* / IWATA, 1992 ♂ or ♀ // *Sybra* / *latiuscula* / Aurivillius, 1927 / rev. Skale & Weigel, 2013.

Additional material (see also Weigel & Skale 2011) (19 spms): 2♂ & 2♀ CZW: Philippinen: Luzon, Cam. Sur, Lupi Sooc, at light, 9.-15.3.2004, leg. Zettel & Pangantihon (379); 1♀ CZW: Philippines: Cebu City Talamban, USC 22.3.2006, leg. C. Pangantihon (P221); 1♀ CZW: Philippinen: Carnarines Sur, Lupi, Sooc 29.2.2004, leg. C. Pangantihon (P48); 1♂ CZW: Philippinen: Batangas Bauan, San Pedro 21.5.2004, leg. C. Pangantihon (P98); 1♂ CZW: Philippinen: S. Luzon Camarines Sur, Lupi Sooc, 26-28.4.2008, leg. C. Pangantihon (P235); 1♀ CZW: Philippinen: Luzon, Camarines Sur, N Sipocot Sooc, 18.-22.2.2001 leg. H. Zettel (273); 1♀ CZW: Philippinen : Luzon, Cam. Sur, Lupi Sooc, 18-23.2.2004, leg. H. Zettel & C. Pangantihon (374); 1♂ CZW: Philippinen: Luzon, Camarines Sur, Lupi Sooc, Lichtfang, 10.2.2003, leg. H. Zettel (336); 1♂ CZW: Philippinen: Luzon, Camarines Sur, Lupi, Sooc, village, at light etc., 6.-11.3.2006 leg. H. Zettel (441); 1♂ & 1♀ CZW: Philippines: Camarines Sur Lupi, Sooc, light trap 7.12.2009, leg. C. Pangantihon (P343); 1♂ CZW: Philippinen: Camarines Sur, Lupi, Sooc, 25.-27.3.2004, leg. C. Pangantihon (P64); 1♂ CZW: Philippines: Camarines Sur Lupi, Sooc light trap 100m , 22.-27.2.2008 leg. H. Zettel (511); 1♀ SMF: Mt. Isarog Luzon; 1♂ & 1♀ CTO: APR 2013: Philippines Central Visayas col. Ismael Negros.

Remarks: The HT ♂ (NSMT, with data: GUAM, Tumon Beach, 22 Dec 1991, R. Iwata) couldn't be examined but comes from the same sampling as the referenced paratypes (Iwata 1993). The studied paratypes of *S. guamensis* correspond with *S. latiuscula* in all morphological features. Furthermore, a study of male genitalia, and additionally, the comparison with material of *S. latiuscula* from the Philippines (Luzon) has confirmed the synonymy of both. Therefore *S. guamensis* is a junior synonym of *S. latiuscula*. Certainly Iwata (1993) was not aware of *S. latiuscula* because of its former synonymy with *S. alternans* (Wiedemann, 1823).

***Sybra marcida* Pascoe, 1865: 200** (Plate 149 figs 1-5)

Sybra intorta Breuning, 1939: 247 **syn. nov.**

Sybra papuana Breuning, 1939: 247 **syn. nov.** (Plate 149 fig. 2)

Sybra pseudogeminata Breuning, 1939: 247 **syn. nov.**



Type material: *Sybra marcida* HT ♂ BMNH: *Sybra marcida*, Pasc. Sylee [handwritten] / Pascoe Coll. 93-6 [printed on underside] // Saylee [blue, oval-shaped label] // Type [white label with red border] // *Sybra marcida* Type Pasc [handwritten], condition: well preserved, only the tomentum slightly rubbed, body size: 7 mm; *Sybra papuana* HT ♀ BMNH: N. Guin Moari. [Mt. Moari near Oransbari in the Arfak Mountains] [handwritten] // *Sybra papuana* mihi Typ det. Breuning // Fry Coll. 1905.100. // 21223 [handwritten] // Type [round label with red borders], condition: well preserved, only the right metatarsus is lost, body size: 7.5 mm; *Sybra intorta* HT (BMNH) from the type locality: W-Papua: Dorey; *Sybra pseudogeminata* HT (BMNH) from the type locality: W-Papua: Geelvinck Bay.

Additional material (12 spms): WESTERN PAPUA: 1♀ CWW: W-PAPUA Manokwari Pr. Manokwari, Gunung Meja Reserve, 200m, 0°50'4'S, 134°04'4'E, 01.III.2007, IW, prim. Forest [spm compared with the HT of *S. intorta* in the BMNH]; 1♂ & 1♀ CSH: W-Papua Manokwari Pr., vic. Mokwam (Siyoubbrig), 1400-1800 m, 01°06'26"S, 134°51'41"E, 24.-28.II.2007, IS; 2♂ & 1♀ CSH: W-PAPUA, Manokwari Prov., 18 km NE Ransiki, Oransbari, 01°21.05'S 134°12.46'E, 02.-06.III.2007, cutting area, IS; 1♂ CWW: W-PAPUA, Manokwari Pr., 14 km NE Ransiki, Warbiati (Oransbari), 01°18.25'S, 134°14.14'E, 02.III.2007, cutting area, IW; 1♂ CWW: W-PAPUA, Manokwari Prov., 6 km N Manokwari, Desa Pami, 160 m, 0°48.34'S, 134°03.15'E, 09.III.2007, IW; 1♀ CMS: INDONESIA, Oriental Yapan Is., 20km W Serui, Dec. 2006, O. Mehl leg., Yapan Serui and vic., 01.52.114 S, 136.14.189 E; 1♂ CMS: INDONESIA Or., Yapan Is., 30 km NE Serui, Dec. 2006, O. Mehl leg., Yapan NE Serui, 01.47.418 S, 136.18.131 E; 1♀ CYR: Duebey Vil., Arfak Mt., Irian Jaya, Indonesia, 10.-15 March 2008, IY; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: 1♂ CWW: PNG: New Ireland b., 5km SW Fangalawa Tesin, 100m, 02°53'22"S, 151°09'46"E, 11.III.2000. Kulturland, IW.

Remarks: The examination of the female HT of *S. papuana* has shown it is conspecific with *S. marcida*. Differences in the tomentum are typical variations of *S. marcida*. Type specimens of both *S. intorta* and *S. pseudogeminata* were studied in the BMNH and compared with *S. marcida* by the first author. As a result, the synonymy of both species with *S. marcida* could be confirmed.

S. marcida has a wide range of variation (see Plate 149 figs 1-3). Furthermore this species is quite different in some morphological features from the genus *Sybra*. In the future, this species should be placed in a separate genus. All tibia are covered with single long whitish hairs, males have a distinct dentate extension slightly above the middle of the internal side of the mesotibia, and the whole endophallus contains a long "cord-shaped" sclerite (Plate 149 fig. 5). An additional species in this

group is *Sybra tricoloripennis* Breuning, 1961 from the Indonesian island of Sulawesi.

***Sybra mindorensis* Aurivillius, 1927: 25** (Plate 148 figs 8-9)

Sybra mindoroensis Breuning, 1964: 246 [misspelling]

Sybra alternans m. *discomaculata* Breuning, 1950: 268 [nomen nudum]

Sybra discomaculata Breuning, 1950 (Breuning 1964b: 309)

Type material: *Sybra mindorensis* HT ♀ NHRS: Calapan / Mindoro // Typus [red label] // 9974 E92 +, condition: tomentum well preserved, right middle leg is missing, body size: 9.3 mm.

Additional material (20 spms): 1♀ CZW: Luzon, Camarines Sur, N Sipocot Sooc, 29.1. - 10.2.2002, var. collectors (305); 1♂ CVB: Philippines, Laguna I., Lumawig leg., S. Luzon, VI-2003; 3♂, 2♀ CZW, CSH & CWW: Philippinen: Luzon, Cam. Sur, Lupi, Sooc, dam area, 14.3.2004, leg. Zettel & C. Pangantihon (380); 3♂ & 1♀ SMF: Vivac, SO. Luzon; 1♀ CZW: Philippinen: Luzon, Camarines Sur, N Sipocot Sooc, 18.- 22.2.2001, leg. H. Zettel (273); 2♂ CZW: Philippinen: Camarines Sur, Lupi, Sooc, dam, 16.3.2004, I. L. Vichozo & C. Pangantihon (P59); 1♂ & 2♀ SMF: Calapan, Mindoro; 1♀ ZSM: Philippines, Negros BV. VII.85, *Sybra densemarmorata* Br., Hüdepohl det. 1993; 1♀ CZW: Philippines: Cebu, City Talamban, USC 24.1.2006, leg. C. Pangantihon (P217); 1♂ USNM: Surigao, Mindanao, Baker, 172, *Sybra* sp. Auriv'27.

Remarks: The taxon "*discomaculata*" is not a nomen nudum (see also Weigel & Skale 2016). The suspected synonymy with *S. mindorensis* was confirmed through a colour photograph from the NHRS (kindly provided by L. Dembicky) (see also remarks under *S. ochreovittipennis*). *S. mindorensis* can be easily distinguished from *S. ochreovittipennis* by numerous small white maculae on the elytral surface, four maculae in the 3rd elytral interstice are always particularly distinct. Furthermore, the black elytral macula is bordered by white spots at both sides. *Sybra ochreovittipennis* has only one white macula in the 3rd interstice on the anterior third of the elytron.

***Sybra ochreovittipennis* Breuning, 1964: 68** (Plate 149 figs 6-8)

Sybra samarana Breuning, 1970: 646 **syn. nov.** (Plate 149 fig. 7)

Type material: *Sybra ochreovittipennis* HT ♀ SMTD: Samar / Borongan / coll. W. Schultze // Coll. W. Schultze / Ankauf 1942 // Staatl. Museum / für Tierkunde /



Dresden // Typus // *Sybra* / ochreovittipennis / mihi Typ / Breuning det., condition: well preserved, right antenna with 10 antennomeres, body size: 10 mm; *Sybra samarana* HT ♀ MNHN: Samar / VI. VII. [18]96. / J. Whit[e]head. // TYPE // *Sybra* / samarana / mihi Typ / Breuning det., condition: tomentum mostly rubbed off, left antenna missing, right antenna with 4 antennomeres, body size: 9.9 mm; *Sybra alternans discomaculata* HT ♀ (USNM, Plate 149 fig. 8): Philippinen / Leyte // *Sybra* ♀ / alternans / m. discomaculata mihi / det. Breuning // ♀ TYPE [red label] // BLNO 000961 [blue printed label], condition: tomentum well preserved, right middle leg missing, body size: 9.5 mm.

Additional material (12 spms): 2♂ & 1♀ SMF: Buranen Luzon, Coll. B. Schwarzer; 1♂ DEI: Taelobang, Leyte, Phil., G. Boettcher coll., A. Heyne ded., Dtsch. Entomol. Institut Berlin; 3♀ SMF: Philippinen, Leyte, Coll. B. Schwarzer; 1♂ SMNS: Philippines, Leyte, Visca N, Baybay, cultiv. land, 1991, leg. Schawaller & al., 1.3.91, *Sybra ochreovittipennis* Br., Var.?, Hüdepohl det. 1993; 1♂ SMNS: Philippines, Leyte, Visca N, Baybay, 1991, sec. forest, 100-200 m, leg. Schawaller & al., 21.2.91, *Sybra* punctata Fish., Hüdepohl det. 1993; 1♀ CZW: Philippinen: Leyte, Baybay, LSU, 50m, Lago-Lago Riv., 19.3.2005, leg. H. Zettel & Pangantihon (421); 1♀ MNHN: Philipp Semper, 1214, Museum Paris, Coll. H. W. Bates, 1952; 1♀ SMF: Cabuntug S iargao, Coll. B. Schwarzer.

Remarks: The taxa “*discomaculata*” is not a nomen nudum (see Weigel & Skale 2016), because it was elevated by Breuning (1964b) to species level (ICZN 1999) (art. 45.6.4.1). The female specimen examined from the USNM is not the holotype of this taxon. According to Breuning (1950), the type material is preserved in NHRS with the following data: HT from Luzon: Mt. Banahao; PTs: Luzon, Ripong, Vivac and Mindanao: Butuan. Therefore, this species could not be verified, however a suitable colour photograph of the HT (NHRS) is available, kindly provided by L. Dembicky (Brno, Czech Republic) (see also under *S. mindorensis*). The label data of this supposed HT from the USNM coincides exactly with three female specimens preserved in SMF. Probably this specimen was acquired from SMF and later labelled as holotype. Furthermore Breuning’s original label with the designation for a holotype is missing.

After morphological examinations, the poorly preserved HT of *S. samarana* (MNHN), the “*discomaculata*” specimen designated by Breuning as HT (USNM) and the HT of *S. ochreovittipennis* (SMTD) correspond to each other. All three examined specimens are conspecific, subsequently *S. samarana* is a junior synonym of *S. ochreovittipennis*.

S. ochreovittipennis belongs to the *Sybra alternans*-group (see also Weigel & Skale 2016) distributed with numerous species on the Philippine Islands, all of them very difficult to differentiate.

***Sybra porcellus* Pascoe, 1865: 211** (Weigel & Skale 2011) (Plate 149 fig. 9, plate 150 fig. 1)

Sybra obliquevittata Breuning, 1939: 258

Sybra proximata Breuning, 1942: 149 **syn. nov.** (Plate 149 fig. 9)

Sybra proximatoides Breuning, 1966: 258

Sybra submodesta Breuning, 1970: 646

Type material: *Sybra porcellus* HT ♀ BMNH: see also Weigel & Skale 2011; *Sybra proximata* HT ♂ BMNH: Type [white label with red borders] // N.W. Borneo / 95-226 // *Sybra* / proximata / mihi Typ / det. Breuning [handwritten], condition: tomentum well preserved, left antenna with 7 antennomeres, left pro- and metatarsus without claws, right protarsus only with one tarsomere, body size: 12 mm.

Additional material (see also Weigel & Skale 2011) (21 spms): PHILIPPINES: 1♂ CSH: PHILIPPINEN, Kayapa, Nueva Vizcaya Prov., Loc. Coll., 10.2010; 1♂ CVB: Philippinen-N, Sierra Madre, loc. Collector, Aurora – Luzon, VII.2008; 1 spm (SMF): Vivac S.O. Luzon, Coll. B. Schwarzer; 2 spms SMF: Arorey Philippin., Coll. B. Schwarzer; 2 spms (SMF): Pt Bango Mindanao, Coll. B. Schwarzer; 1 spm SMF: Tabaco S, O Luzon, Coll. B. Schwarzer; 2 spms SMF: Buranen, Luzon, Coll. B. Schwarzer; 1♀ SMF: N. Palawan, Binaluan, Nov.-Dez. 1913, leg. G. Boettcher, Coll. B. Schwarzer; 1♀ SMF: N. Palawan, Bacuit, Dezember 1913, leg. G. Boettcher, Coll. B. Schwarzer; 1 spm SMF: Basilan, Philippin., Coll. B. Schwarzer; SULAWESI: 1♂ (Plate 150 fig. 1, body size: 10.2 mm) & 1♀ CWW: INDONESIA N-Sulawesi 1 km W Toraut, Dumoga Bone NP 200-300m, 0°34’17’’N, 123°54’19’’E 02.II.2006, IW; 1♂ CSH: INDONESIA N Sulawesi, 1 km W Toraut, 200m, 0°33’49’’N, 123°54’38’’E, 02.II.2006, IS, clearing at riverside; 1♂ BMNH: INDONESIA: SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N.P., December 1985, R. Ent. Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE, B.M. 1985-10, Fog 26, 230m, 2.xii. 85, BMNH Plot A, TRAY 83; 1♂ BMNH: same data, 14-21 August 1985, Plot B, ca 300m Lowland forest, Malaise trap up tree; 1 spm BMNH: same data, July 1985, Fog 13, 230m, 11.vii. 85, BMNH, Plot A, TRAY 105; 1 spm BMNH: same data, TRAY 91; 1 spm BMNH: same data, TRAY 106; 1 spm BMNH: same data, TRAY 1116.

Remarks: Based upon external morphological features, both species *S. porcellus* and *S. proximata* agree with each other, subsequently we consider them conspecific. Therefore *S. proximata* is a junior synonym of *S. porcellus*. Because of the fragile condition of the type specimen of *S. proximata*, the genitalia were not examined.



***Sybra sexguttata* Breuning, 1939: 259** (Plate 150 figs 2-3)

Sybra postalbomarmorata Breuning, 1964: 68 **syn. nov.** (Plate 150 fig. 3)

Type material: *Sybra sexguttata* HT ♂ BMNH: Type [round, white label with red borders] // Philippines: Mindanao / Davao C.F.Baker. // Brit. Mus. 1924– 486 // 6734 // *Sybra* / *sexguttata* / mihi Typ / det. Breuning., condition: tomentum well preserved, right middle leg is missing and both antennae with only 10 antennomeres, body size: 10.5 mm; *Sybra postalbomarmorata* HT ♂ SMTD: Mindanao, Davao / Davao / coll. W. Schultze // Typus // Coll. W. Schultze / Ankauf 1942 // Staatl. Museum für / Tierkunde, Dresden // *Sybra post-* / *albomarmorata* / mihi Typ / Breuning det., condition: tomentum not well preserved, right metatarsus with only 2 tarsomeres, body size: 9.5 mm.

Additional material: PT ♀ MNHN: Mindanao, Davao., *Sybra* 6 – *guttata* mihi Paratyp [handwritten] det. Breuning, PARATYPE, condition: tomentum strong rubbed, both posterior legs missing, body size: 10 mm. This examined paratype specimen does not belong to the type series. Breuning (1939) described *S. sexguttata* from one specimen (BMNH) only.

Remarks: *S. sexguttata* belongs to the *Sybra incana* group (Skale & Weigel 2014). Numerous species of this group occur in the Philippines, which are very similar externally and the differentiation is difficult. Based on examinations of the mentioned type material, we consider both species to be conspecific, consequently *S. postalbomarmorata* is a junior synonym of *S. sexguttata*.

***Falsepilysta ochraceomaculata* (Schwarzer, 1931)** (Plate 150 figs 4-5)

Plocia ochraceomaculata Schwarzer, 1931: 73

Falsepilysta ochraceomaculata Breuning. 1960: 139

Falsepilysta vitticollis Breuning, 1940: 427 (Breuning 1949: 20)

Inermomulciber schultzei Breuning, 1974: 39 (Homonoieini) **syn. nov.** (Plate 150 fig. 5)

Plocia affinis (Breuning & Villiers, 1983) **syn. nov.**

Mimoplocia affinis Breuning et Villiers, 1983: 15

Plocia affinis Tavakilian et Jiroux, 2015: 78

Type material: *Falsepilysta ochraceomaculata* HT ♀ SMF: Mt. Polis / Luzon / / Typus [red label with black borders] / Col. 133 [at underside] // *Plocia* / *ochraceomaculata* / det. Schwarzer 1930 Schwarzer / Typus ! [cross ahead], condition: left antenna with 8 and right antenna with 3 antennomeres, right protarsus without claw, left metatarsus with only one tarsomere, body size: 14.1 mm; PT ♀ SMF: Hightsplan / Luzon

/ / Para- / typus [red label with black borders] / Col. 133G [at underside] // *Plocia* / *ochraceomaculata* / det. Schwarzer 1930 / Para- / typus ! [cross ahead], condition: completely preserved, body size: 13.2 mm; *Inermomulciber schultzei* HT ♂ SNSD: Luzon / Benguet / Mt. Pawai, 2400m / coll. W. Schultze // coll. W. Schultze / Ankauf 1942 // *Plocia* n. sp. / det. W. Schultze. / TYPE [red label] / Staatl. Museum für / Tierkunde, Dresden // *Inermomulciber* / *schultzei* mihi Typ / Breuning det., condition: completely preserved, body size: 11.4 mm; *Inermomulciber schultzei* PT ♂ SNSD: Luzon / Benguet / Mt. Pawai, 2400m / coll. W. Schultze // coll. W. Schultze / Ankauf 1942 // PARATYPE [red label] / Staatl. Museum für / Tierkunde, Dresden // *Inermomulciber* / *schultzei* mihi Paratyp / Breuning det., condition: left antenna with 9 and right antenna with 6 antennomeres, body size: 11.8 mm; *Plocia affinis* colour photograph of the HT ♂ MNHN from the type locality: Philippines, Luzon, Mt. Data.

Additional material: 1♂ SMTD: Luzon, Isabela, Mt. Moises, coll. W. Schultze, Coll. W. Schultze, Ankauf 1942, Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden.

Remarks: Examination of the above mentioned type material consisting of 3 HTs and 2 PTs results in all three species being considered conspecific. Therefore *I. schultzei* and *M. affinis* are junior synonyms of *F. ochraceomaculata*. This is another significant example of confusion caused by Breuning in the tribe Apomecynini.

***Falsepilysta olivacea* (Schwarzer, 1931)** (Plate 150 figs 6-7)

Epilysta olivacea Schwarzer, 1931: 76

Mimosybra albosignata Breuning, 1982: 142 **syn. nov.** (Plate 150 fig. 7)

Type material: *Falsepilysta olivacea* HT ♂ SMF: Philippinen / Montalban / O. Schultze // Typus [red label with black borders] / Col. 136 [at underside] // *Epilysta* / *olivacea* Schwarzer / det. Schwarzer 1930 / Typus ! [written crosswise], condition: well preserved, left antenna with only 3 antennomeres, body size: 11 mm; *Falsepilysta olivacea* PT ♀ SMF: Philippinen / Montalban / O. Schultze // Para- / typus [red label with black borders] / Col. 136a [at underside] // *Epilysta* / *olivacea* Schwarzer / det. Schwarzer 1930 / Para- / typus ! [cross ahead], condition: completely preserved, body size: 11.7 mm; *Falsepilysta olivacea* PT ♀ SMF: Philippinen / Montalban / O. Schultze // *Epilysta* / *olivacea* Schwarzer / det. Schwarzer 1930 / Para- / typus ! [written crosswise], condition: well preserved, left antenna with 9 antennomeres, body size: 10.2 mm; *Mimosybra albosignata* colour photograph of the HT EUMJ: PHILIPPINES / Mt. Data, 2300m / Bontoc Prov., Luzon / June, 7-9, 1977 / M. Sato leg. // TYPE [red label] // *Mimosybra* / *albosignata* / Breuning det Typ // *Mimosybra* / *albosignata* / sp. nov. / Det. by Breuning



1982, condition: well preserved, left metatarsus only lacking claw.

Additional material: 1♀ SMF: Hightsplan, N-Luzon, coll. N. Schwarzer.

Remarks: A comparison of the type material has shown that the two species are conspecific, subsequently *M. albosignata* is a junior synonym of *F. olivacea*.

***Mimosybra annulata* (Heller, 1924) comb. nov.**

(Plate 150 figs 8-9)

Atelais (?) *annulata* Heller, 1924: 210, 212

Sybra annulata Breuning, 1960: 147

Type material: *Atelais* (?) *annulata* HT ♀ SMTD: Zamboanga / Mindanao / Baker // Orinoeme / annulata [handwritten] / typus [red label] // Staatl. Museum für / Tierkunde, Dresden, condition: left middle leg and left antenna missing, right antenna with only one antennomere, body size: 12.9 mm.

Additional material (4 spms): 1♀ CVB: Philippinen, Calayan isl., I. Lumawig leg., XII.2003; 1 spm (CVB): C3683 / Impasung-ong / Bukidnon / 31 May-2 Jun 03; 1♂ CWW (Plate 150 fig. 9): Philippinen, Mindanao, Surigao Mts., I-2011, local collector, body size: 11.8 mm; 1♂ SMTD: Luzon, Rizal, Montalban, coll. W. Schultze, Coll. W. Schultze, Ankauf 1942, Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden.

Remarks: This species belongs to the genus *Mimosybra* Breuning, 1939 due to morphological features. Certainly the spiny extension in the middle of the internal side of the mesotibia, a characteristic feature for this genus (see also Skale & Weigel 2014), is less distinct in this species. There is only a small extension visible.

***Mimosybra bimaculata* (Breuning, 1939) comb. nov.** (Plate 151 figs 1-2)

Sybra bimaculata Breuning, 1939: 252

Type material: HT ♀ BMNH: PHILLIPINES: / Mindanao, / Davao / C. F. Baker. // 6788 // Brit. Mus. 1924 - 486. // Type [round label with red border] // *Sybra* / *bimaculata* / mihi Typ [handwritten] / det. Breuning, condition. right middle leg missing, left antenna with nine antennomeres only, body size: 11.7 mm.

Additional material (3 spms): 2♂ SMF & CWW: Imugan, Luzon, coll. B. Schwarzer, body size: 8.2 mm / 8.1 mm; 1♂ CWW (Plate 151 fig. 2): INDONESIA: Sulawesi bor., 2 km NW Tomohon, bottom of Mt. Lokon, 830-850m, 1°21'29"N / 124°48'57"E, 30.I.2004, leg. A. Weigel, body size: 8.7 mm.

Remarks: This species belongs to the genus *Mimosybra* Breuning, 1939 due to morphological

features, especially the spiny extension in the middle of the internal side of the mesotibia (mentioned in Skale & Weigel 2014). The type specimen (female) has an indistinct spiny extension of the mesotibia only.

***Mimosybra biplagiata* (Breuning, 1939) comb. nov.**

Ichthyodes (*Orinoeme*) *biplagiata* Breuning, 1939: 288

Type material: *Ichthyodes biplagiata*: colour photograph of the HT ♂ BMNH from the type locality: Philippines, Luzon, Cap Engano.

Additional material: colour photograph of an incorrectly labelled PT ♂ NHMB, N-Luzon; 1♂ CWW: N-Philippinen, Sierra Madre, Aurora, VII.2007, local collector.

Remarks: This species belongs to the genus *Mimosybra* Breuning, 1939 due to morphological features, especially the spiny extension in the middle of the internal side of the mesotibia (mentioned in Skale & Weigel 2014). The PT deposited in the NHMB does not belong to the type material. The labelling was obviously made later. Breuning (1939) described this species based on one male only.

***Mimosybra borneana* (Breuning, 1961) comb. nov.** (Plate 151 fig. 3)

Parepilysta (*Spinepilysta*) *borneana* Breuning, 1961: 152

Type material: *Mimosybra borneana* colour photograph of the HT NHMB from the type locality: Northern Borneo.

Additional material (6 spms): 1 spm SNSD: Borneo, Gehr. W. Müller, Vermächt. 1909, Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, *Sybra discomaculata* Breun., Breuning det.; 2 spms CHH: Malaysia, Sabah, Ranau, IV-I-2006, III-10-2006, local coll.; 1♂ CWW: Malaysia, Sabah, Ranau, 06.II.2007, local coll.; 1♂ (Plate 151 fig. 3, body size: 14 mm), 1♀ CWW: Mt. Trus Madi, 02.IV.2001, 24.V.2006, local coll.; 1♂ CWW: Kinabalu NP, My PW, N6 02.903, E116 41.953, A. Lagneocarpa 10 F1, IF, 29.3. 1997.

Remarks: This species belongs to the genus *Mimosybra* Breuning, 1939 due to morphological features, especially the spiny extension in the middle of the internal side of the mesotibia (mentioned in Skale & Weigel 2014).



***Mimosybra schultzei* (Breuning, 1966)** (Skale & Weigel 2012)

Pseudichthyodes schultzei Breuning, 1966: 123

Sybra mimalternans Breuning, 1970: 646 **syn. nov.**

Mimosybra alternans Breuning, 1973: 648 **syn. nov.**

Type material: *Sybra mimalternans* colour photograph of the HT (MNHN) from the type locality: Philippines, Samar island; *Mimosybra alternans* colour photograph of the HT (MNHN) from the type locality: Philippines, no more data.

Additional material (3 spms): 1♂ ZSM: Philippinen, *Mimosybra alternans* det. Hüdelpohl 1993; 1♀ SMTD: Philippinen, Semper, Tausch 1972, Dr. Breuning, Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden; 1♂ CWW: N-Philippinen, Luzon, Bondoc Peninsula, X.2011, local collector.

Remarks: Based on the available colour photographs of both HTs specimens, *S. mimalternans* and *M. alternans*, and the examination of additional material, we consider both species to be conspecific with *M. schultzei*. An image of this species is shown in Skale & Weigel (2012).

***Mimosybra strandi* (Breuning, 1939) comb. nov.**
(Plate 151 figs 4-6)

Neosybra strandi Breuning, 1939: 278

Type material: *Neosybra strandi* HT ♀ USNM: Buso ? [handwritten, unreadable] // TYPE [red label] // *Neosybra / strandi / mihi* Typ / det. Breuning // BLNO / 000681 [light blue label], condition: tomentum very poorly preserved, right antenna with 10 antennomeres, right mesotibia and -tarsus missing, body size: 12 mm. Additional material (3 spms): 2♂ & 1♀ CWW: Taiwan, Taitung, Lanyu, Hsiaotienchih, 2013, IV-14, Y-T Chung Leg., CCCC, body size: 14-15.5 mm.

Remarks: The HT specimen (USNM) was in very bad condition, almost completely dirty and sticky without any tomentum visible. After cleaning and preparation it could be compared with fresh material obtained from Taiwan (our cordial thanks to Mr. C. Holzschuh for providing fresh material). The last time a sizeable number of specimens were found was in Taiwan (Lanyu Island), which is probably the origin of this species. Because of the bad handwritten label (Plate 151 fig. 5) the type locality is not clear. Breuning (1939) interpreted the type locality as “Borneo”, a likely incorrect origin. This species belongs to the genus *Mimosybra* Breuning, 1939 due to morphological features especially the spiny extension in the middle of the

internal side of the mesotibia (mentioned in Skale & Weigel 2014).

Corrections

Because of homonymy, we provided a new name for *Mimosybra luzonica* Breuning, 1957 in Skale & Weigel (2012). This was unnecessary because *Sybra medioflavomaculata* Breuning, 1966 is an available name for this taxon, therefore:

Sybra medioflavomaculata Breuning, 1966

= *Sybra lingafelteri* Skale et Weigel, 2012 **syn. nov.**

In Skale & Weigel (2014) we omitted to explain the abbreviation “NME” used in the description of *Sybra yokoi* Skale et Weigel, 2014. NME – Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany.

Acknowledgements

For the opportunity to study type and additional material, we are grateful to M. Balke and L. Hendrich (both ZSM), M. Baehr (Munich, Germany), M.V.L. Barclay and M. Geiser (both BMNH), A. Drumont (ISNB), A. Floren (JMU), J. Frisch (ZMB), R. Iwata (NUK), O. Jäger (SMTD), D. Kovac and A. Hastenpflug-Vesmanis (both SMF), D. Heffern (Houston, U.S.A.), C. Holzschuh (Villach, Austria), S.W. Lingafelter (former staff of USNM), H. Makiyara (Ibaraki, Japan), O. Merkl and G. Szèl (both HNHN), O. Montreuil (MNHN), V. Nagiryni (Tartu, Estonia), W. Schawaller (former staff of SMNS), T. Tichý (Ostrava, Czech Republic), E. Vives (Barcelona, Spain) and Y. Yokoi (Ratingen, Germany).

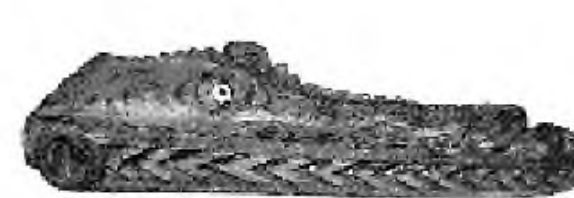
We are very obliged to U. Schmidt (Selbitz, Germany) (Plate 148 figs 5 & 8, plate 149 fig. 6) and A. Spooner (OUMNH) (Plate 144 figs 1-3, 8) for providing us with photographs. Furthermore, our cordial thanks to D. Heffern for linguistic revision of the text.

References

- Aurivillius C. 1921. Coleopterorum Catalogus. Teil 73: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae I. W. Junk. Berlin: 1–322.
- Aurivillius C. 1928. Insects of Samoa: Cerambycidae. – *British Museum* **IV**, 2 fasc. 2: 135–154.
- Bates H.W. 1866. On a collection of Coleoptera from Formosa, sent home by R. Swinhoe, Esq., H.B.M.



- Consul, Formosa. – *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1866**: 339–355.
- Breuning S. 1939. Novae species Cerambycidarum VII. – *Festschrift zum 60. Geburtstag von Prof. Dr. Embrik Strand (Riga)* **5**: 144–290.
- Breuning S. 1940. Novae species Cerambycidarum. X. – *Folia zoologica et hydrobiologica* **10**, No 2: 407–437.
- Breuning S. 1949. Notes systematiques sur les Lamiaires (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). – *Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique* **25**, No 38: 1–32.
- Breuning S. 1950. Quelques nouveaux Lamiaires (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) du Rijksmuseum. – *Arkiv för Zoologi* **19**, No 1: 265–274.
- Breuning S. 1960. Catalogue des Lamiaires du Monde (Col. Cèramb.). 2. Lieferung. – *Museum G. Frey Tutzing/München*: 109–181.
- Breuning S. 1964a. Revision der Apomecynini der asiatisch-australischen Region (Col., Cerambycidae). – *Entomologische Abhandlungen Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden* **30**: 1–528.
- Breuning S. 1964b. Neue Lamiiden aus den Beständen des Staatlichen Museums für Tierkunde in Dresden. – *Reichenbachia* **68**, No 2: 301–310.
- Breuning S. 1968. Contribution à la connaissance des Lamien du Laos (Coll. Céramb.) 15ème partie et fin. – *Bulletin de la Société Royale des Sciences Naturelles du Laos* **16**: 3–44 + corrigenda.
- Breuning S. 1973. Neue Lamiinen (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) aus der Sammlung des Ungarischen Naturwissenschaftlichen Museums. – *Folia Entomologica Hungarica, Rovartani Közlemények (series nova)* **26** (supplément): 9–17.
- Breuning S. 1982. Descriptions de nouvelles formes de Lamiinae de l'Asie orientale: 139–149. In: Sato M., Hori Y., Arita Y., Okadome T. (eds) *Special Issue in Memory to the retirement of the Emeritus Professor Michio Chûjô*. Nagoya: 185 pp.
- Breuning S., Chûjô M. 1970. Coleoptera of the Loo-Choo Archipelago (II) arranged by Michio Chûjô. 37. Familie Cerambycidae (3). – *Memoirs of the Faculty of Education Kagawa University* **2**, No 192: 55–56.
- Breuning S., Ohbayashi K. 1964. Nouveaux lamiaires du Japon (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). – *Bulletin of the Japan Entomological Academy* **1**, No 4: 15–18.
- Hayashi M. 1972. Studies on Cerambycidae from Japan and its adjacent region (Col.), XIX. – *Entomological Revue of Japan* **24**, No 1/2: 25–41.
- Heller K.M. 1924. Neue, vorwiegend philippinische Bockkäfer. – *Entomologische Mitteilungen* **13**, No 4/5: 195–214.
- Holzschuh C., Lin Y. 2015. Beitrag zur Bockkäferfauna von Taiwan, mit Beschreibung einer neuen Art, II (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). – *Les Cahiers Magellanes (NS)* **20**: 104–107.
- Hope F.W. 1841. Descriptions of the coleopterous insects sent to England by Dr. Cantor from Chusan and Canton, with observations on the entomology of China. – *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* **1841**: 49–51.
- Hubweber L., Löbl I., Morati J., Rapuzzi P. 2010. Cerambycidae taxa from the People's Republic of China, Japan and Taiwan: 84–334. In: Löbl I., Smetana A. (eds) *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera*. Volume **6** - Chrysomeloidea. Apollo Books, Stenstrup: 924 pp.
- ICZN 1999. *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Fourth Edition*. The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London: 306 pp.
- Iwata R. 1993. Records of Cerambycidae from the Mariana Islands, Micronesia, with description of a new species of the genus *Sybra* (Col., Cerambycidae, Lamiinae). – *The Pan-Pacific Entomologist* **69**: 149–154.
- McKeown K.C. 1947. Catalogue of the Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Australia. – *Australian Museum Memoir* **10**: 1–190.
- Pascoe F.P. 1862. Notes on some new Coleoptera from Lizard Island, N. E. Australia. – *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (3) **9**: 461–467.
- Pascoe F.P. 1863. Notes on the Australian Longicornia, with Descriptions of sixty New Species. – *The Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1**, No 3: 526–570, pls xxii–xxiii.
- Schwarzer B. 1925. Sauters Formosa-Ausbeute (Cerambycidae. Col.). (Subfamilie Lamiinae.). – *Entomologische Blätter* **21**, No 4: 145–154.
- Schwarzer B. 1931. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Cerambyciden (Ins. Col.). – *Senckenbergiana biologica* **13**, No 1: 59–78.
- Skale A., Weigel A. 2012. Systematik, Taxonomie und Faunistik der Apomecynini der orientalischen und australischen Region (Insecta: Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae). Revision der Gattung *Sybra* Pascoe, 1865 und Anmerkungen zu weiteren Gattungen, Teil 3. – *Vernate* **31**: 477–499.
- Skale A., Weigel A. 2014. Systematik, Taxonomie und Faunistik der Apomecynini der orientalischen und australischen Region (Insecta: Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae). Revision der Gattung *Sybra* Pascoe, 1865: Teil 4. Die Arten der *Sybra incana*-Gruppe ohne Philippinen: 241–254. In: Telnov D. (ed.) *Biodiversity, Biogeography and Nature Conservation in Wallacea and New Guinea*. Volume **II**. The Entomological Society of Latvia, Rīga: 458 pp, 126 pls.
- Slipinski S.A., Escalona H.E. 2013. *Australian Longhorn Beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)*. Volume **1**, Introduction and Subfamily Lamiinae. CSIRO Publishing: i–xviii + 484 pp.
- Vives E. 2015. New or interesting Cerambycidae from the Philippines (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) (Part XII). – *Boletín de la Sociedad Entomológica Aragonesa* **56**: 49–60.
- Weigel A., Skale A. 2009. Zur Taxonomie, Synonymie



und Faunistik der Apomecynini der asiatisch-australischen Region (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Lamiinae). Revision der Gattung *Sybra*, Teil 1. – *Vernate* **28**: 421–450.

Weigel A., Skale A. 2011. Zur Taxonomie, Synonymie und Faunistik der Apomecynini der asiatisch-australischen Region (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Lamiinae). Revision der Gattung *Sybra* und Anmerkungen zu weiteren Gattungen, Teil 2: 335–350. In: Telnov D. (ed.) *Biodiversity, Biogeography and Nature Conservation in Wallacea and New Guinea*. Volume I. The Entomological Society of Latvia, Rīga: 434 pp, 92 pls.

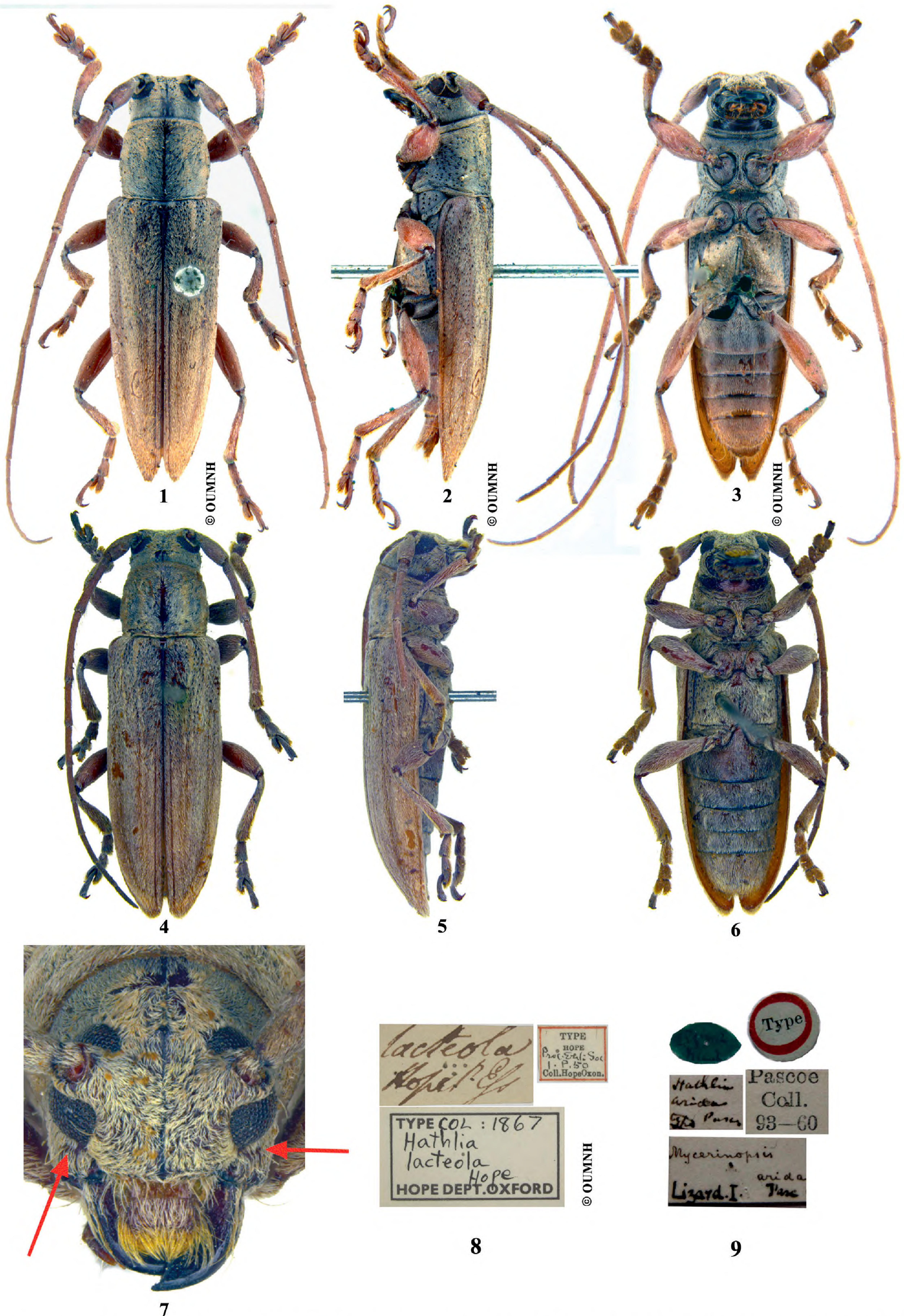
Weigel A., Skale A. 2016. Systematik, Taxonomie und Faunistik der Apomecynini der orientalischen und australischen Region (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). Revision der Gattung *Sybra* Pascoe, 1865, Teil 6: Die Gruppe der *Sybra alternans* (Wiedemann, 1823). – *Entomologische Blätter und Coleoptera* **112**, No 1: 443–463.

Received: 24.02.2017.



Plate 144

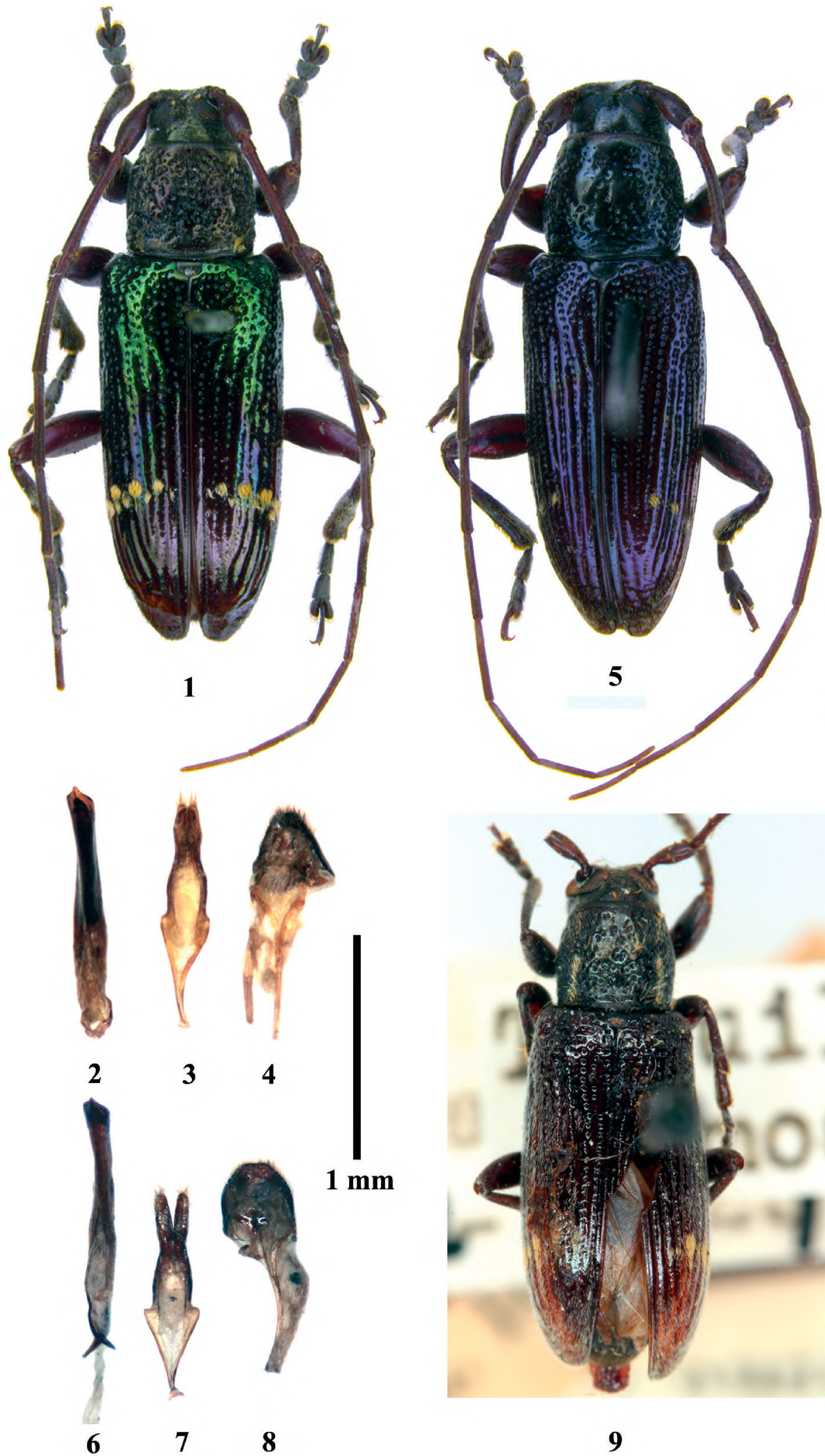
WEIGEL, A. & SKALE, A.: Systematics, taxonomy, and faunistics of the Apomecynini of the Oriental and Australian ...



Figures 1–9. Oriental and Australian Apomecynini. 1–3, 8 – *Hathlia lacteola* Hope, 1841, holotype: 1 – Habitus, dorsal view; 2 – ditto, lateral view; 3 – ditto, ventral view; 8 – Type labels; 4–6, 9 – *Mycerinus aridus* Pascoe, 1862, holotype: 4 – habitus, dorsal view; 5 – ditto, lateral view; 6 – ditto, ventral view; 9 – Type labels; 7 – *Mycerinopsis arida* (Pascoe, 1862), ♀ from Atherton (Queensland), head, front view.

Plate 145

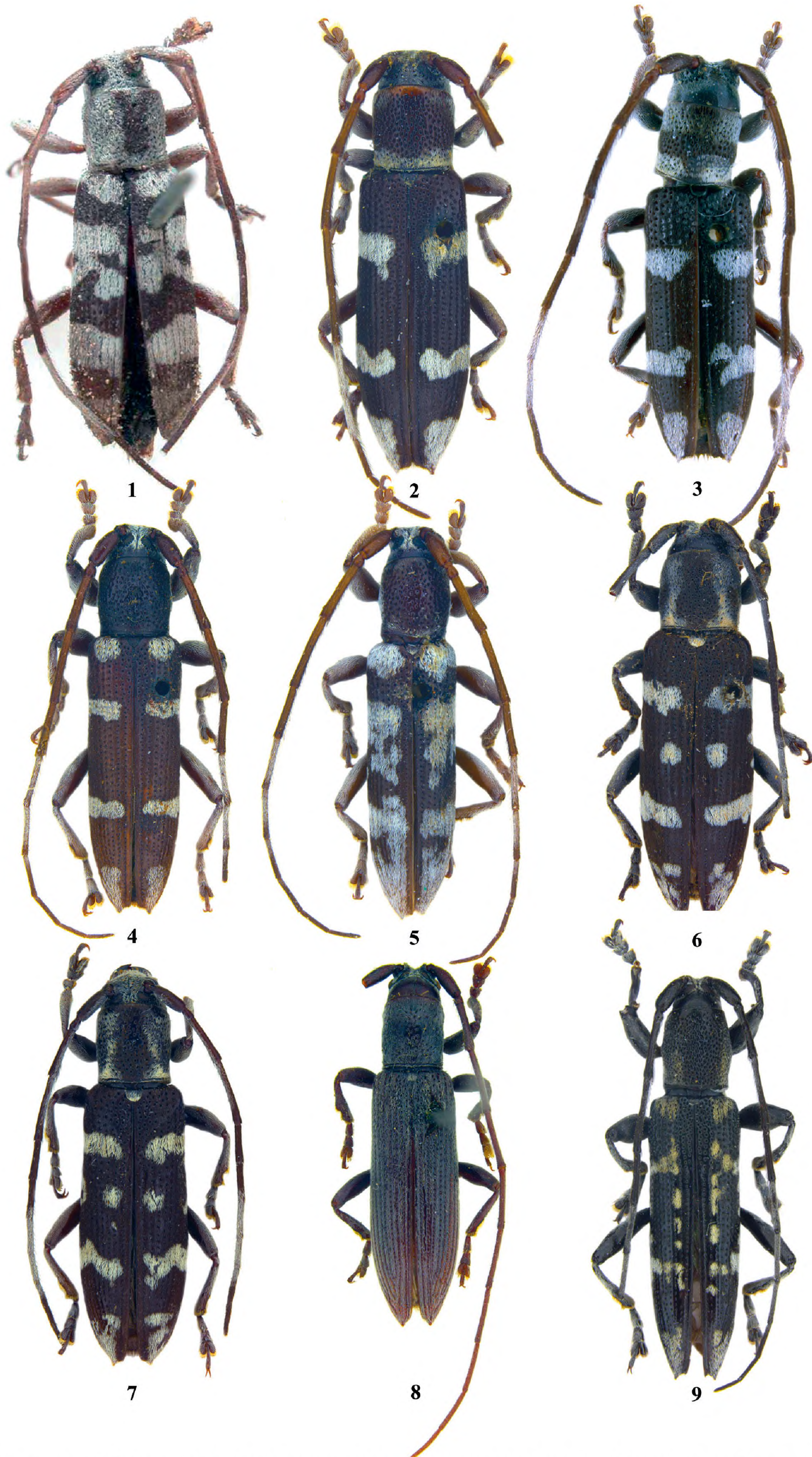
WEIGEL, A. & SKALE, A.: Systematics, taxonomy, and faunistics of the Apomecynini of the Oriental and Australian ...



Figures 1-9. Oriental and Australian Apomecynini. 1-4 – *Lamprosybra sulcata* Breuning, 1960, lectotype: 1 – Habitus, dorsal view; 2 – Aedeagus; 3 – Tegmen; 4 – Tergite VIII; 5-8 – *Lamprosybra fuscipennis* Aurivillius, 1928, lectotype: 5 – Habitus, dorsal view; 6 – Aedeagus; 7 – Tegmen; 8 – Tergite VIII; 9 – *Oopsis obtusipennis* Aurivillius, 1928, paratype, dorsal view [figs 2-4 & 6-8 scale bar 1 mm].

Plate 146

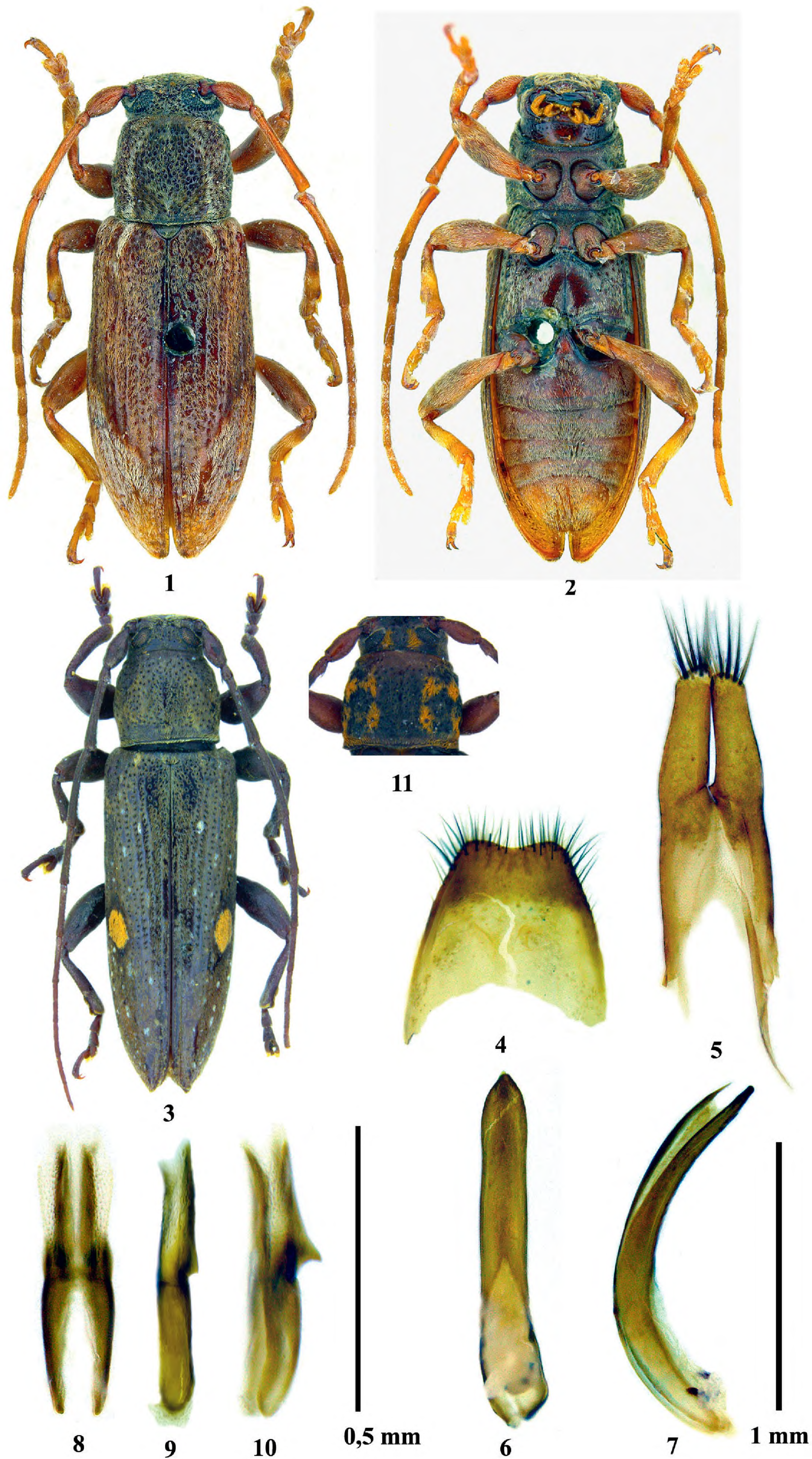
WEIGEL, A. & SKALE, A.: Systematics, taxonomy, and faunistics of the Apomecynini of the Oriental and Australian ...



Figures 1-9. Habitus of Oriental and Australian Apomecynini, dorsal view. 1 – *Bityle bicolor* Pascoe, 1865, holotype; 2 – *Cylindroplocia pseudobityle* Heller, 1924, holotype; 3 – *C. pseudobityle* ab. *crucifera* Heller, 1924, holotype; 4 – *C. basimaculata* Heller, 1924, holotype; 5 – *C. basimaculata* ab. *teres* Heller, 1924, holotype; 6 – *C. alboscutellaris* Heller, 1924, holotype; 7 – *C. helleri* Schwarzer, 1931 syn. nov., holotype; 8 – *C. modesta* Heller, 1924, holotype; 9 – *Sybra albostictica* Breuning, 1960, holotype.

Plate 147

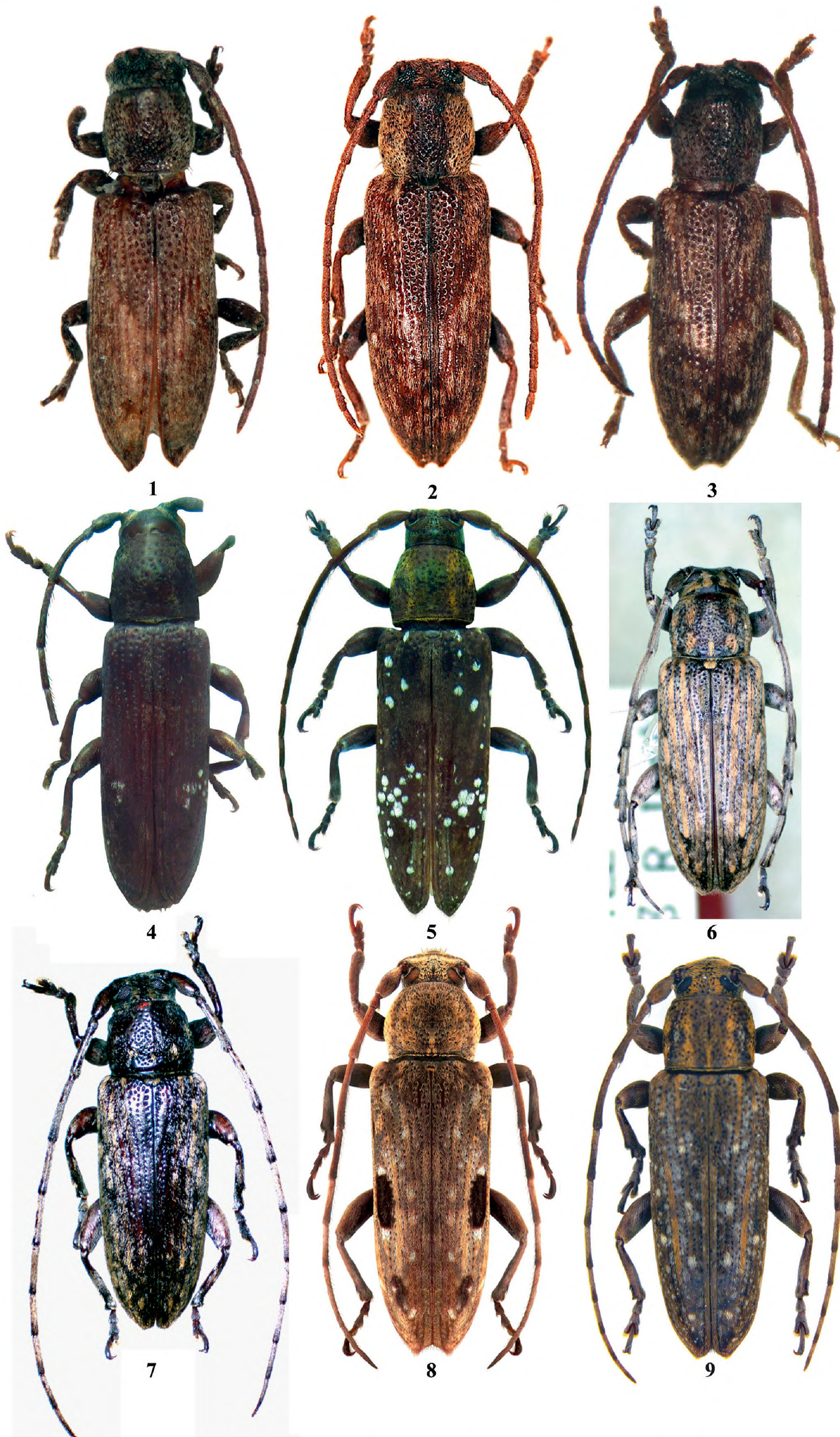
WEIGEL, A. & SKALE, A.: Systematics, taxonomy, and faunistics of the Apomecynini of the Oriental and Australian ...



Figures 1-11. Oriental and Australian Apomecynini. 1-2 – *Sybromimus obliquatus* Breuning, 1940, neotype: 1 – Habitus, dorsal view; 2 – ditto, ventral view; 3-9 – *Sybra ochreoguttata* Breuning, 1939, neotype: 3 – Habitus, dorsal view; 4 – Tergite VIII; 5 – Tegmen; 6 – Aedeagus, ventral view; 7 – ditto, lateral view; 8 – Fibula, ventral view; 9 – ditto, lateral view; 10-11 – *Sybra ochreoguttata* Breuning, 1939 ♂ from Mindanao: 10 – Fibula, lateral view; 11 – Pronotum [figs 4-7 scale bar 1 mm, figs 8-10 scale bar 0.5 mm].

Plate 148

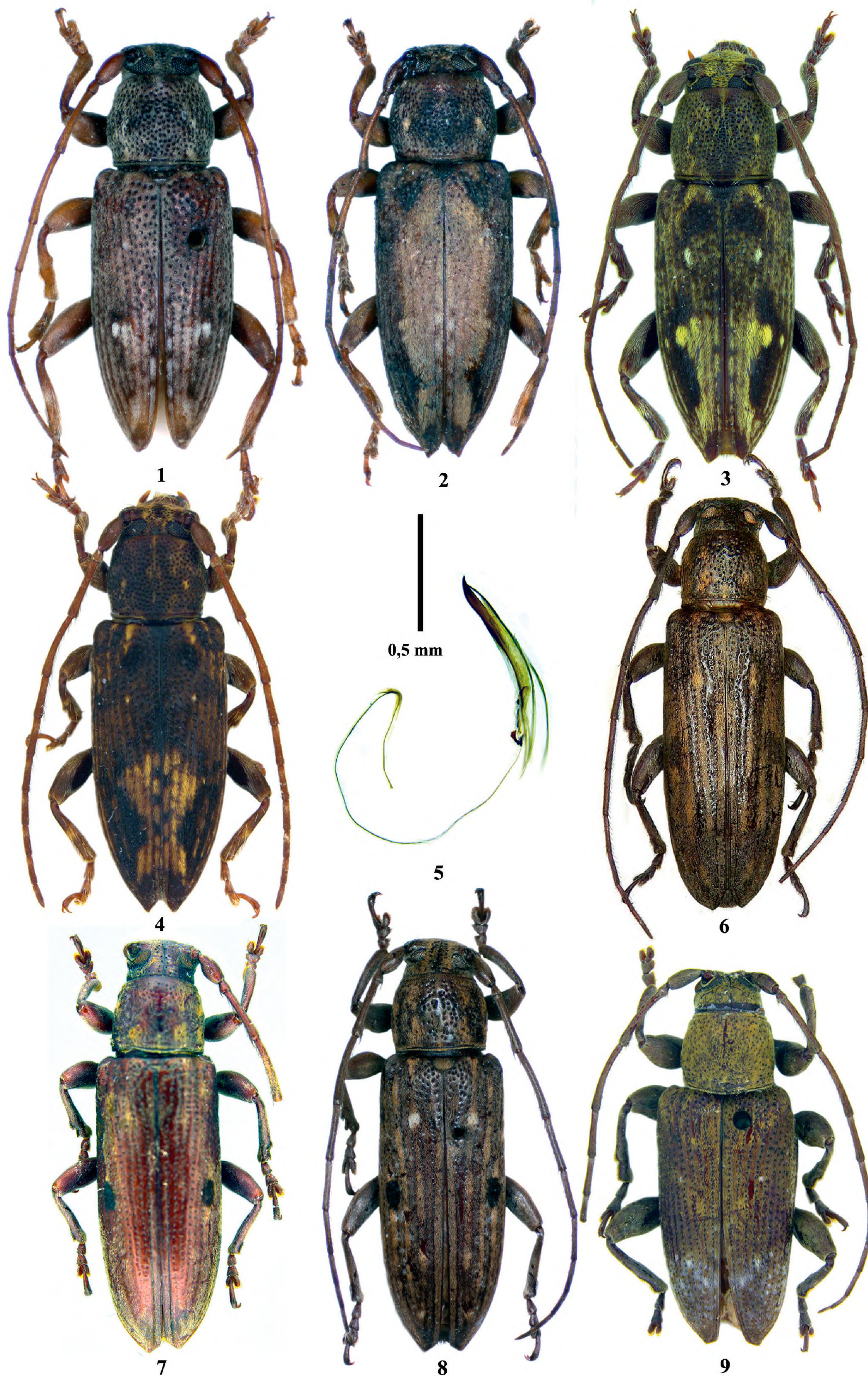
WEIGEL, A. & SKALE, A.: Systematics, taxonomy, and faunistics of the Apomecynini of the Oriental and Australian ...



Figures 1-9. Habitus of Oriental and Australian Apomecynini, dorsal view. 1 – *Sybra baculina* Bates, 1866, holotype; 2-3 – *Sybra ishigakii* Breuning et Ohbayashi, 1964 syn. nov.: 2 – Holotype; 3 – Paratype from Ishigaki (Japan) (ISNB); 4-5 – *Sybra borneotica* Breuning, 1939: 4 – Holotype; 5 – ♂ from Mount Kinabalu (Borneo); 6-7 – *Sybra guamensis* Iwata, 1993 syn. nov.: 6 – Paratype ♀ from Guam; 7 – Paratype ♂ from Guam; 8-9 – *Sybra mindorensis* Aurivillius, 1927: 8 – Holotype; 9 – ♀ from Luzon (Philippines).

Plate 149

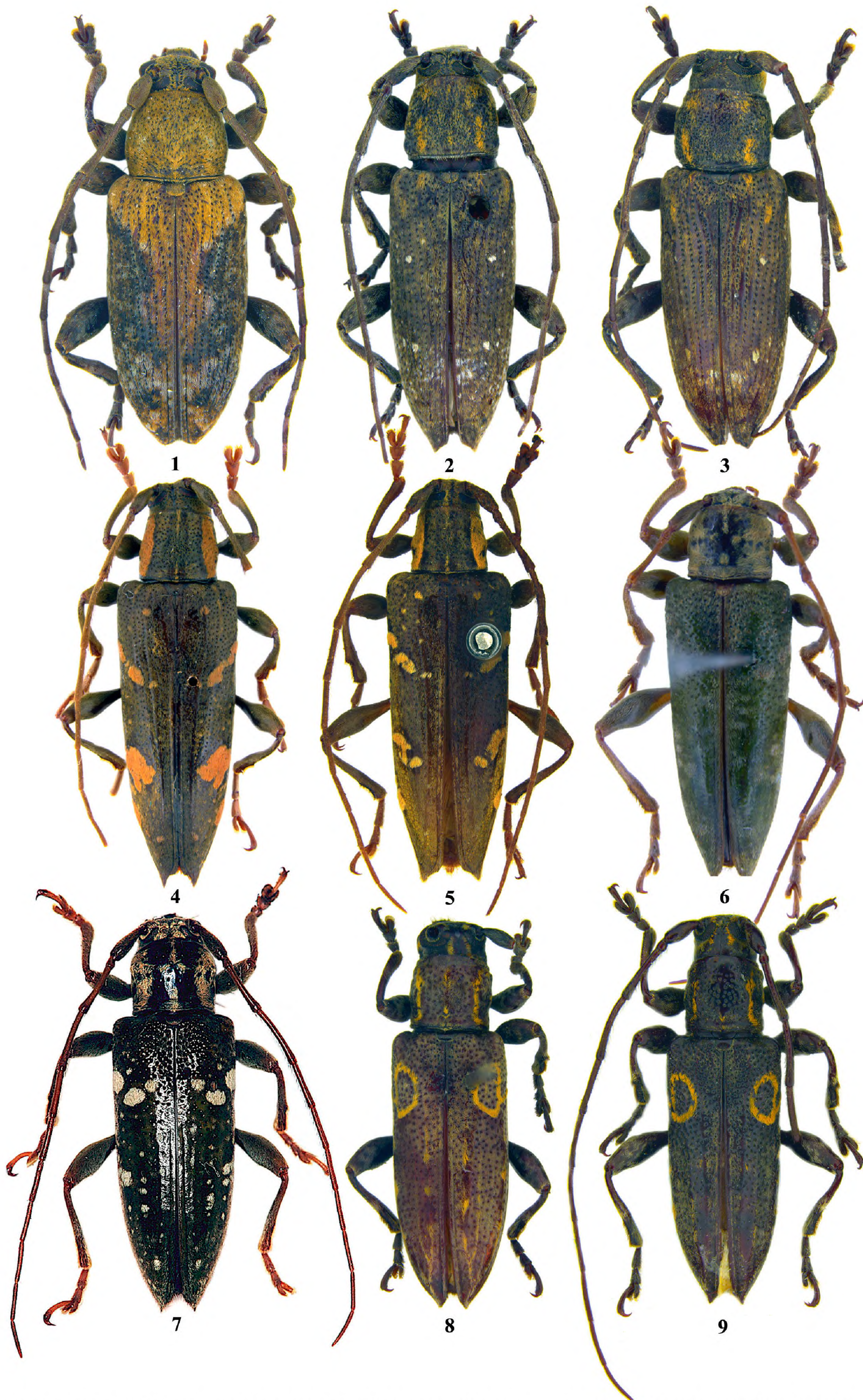
WEIGEL, A. & SKALE, A.: Systematics, taxonomy, and faunistics of the Apomecynini of the Oriental and Australian ...



Figures 1-9. Oriental and Australian Apomecynini. 1-5 – *Sybra marcida* Pascoe, 1865: 1 – Holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 2 – *S. papuana* Breuning, 1939 syn. nov., holotype, dorsal view; 3 – ♂ from Yapen (West New Guinea), dorsal view; 4 – ♀ from Mokwam (West New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula), dorsal view; 5 – Aedeagus with endophallus; 6 – *S. ochrevittipennis* Breuning, 1964, holotype, dorsal view; 7 – *S. samarana* Breuning, 1970 syn. nov., holotype, dorsal view; 8 – ♀ from Leyte (Philippines) (USNM), dorsal view; 9 – *S. proximata* Breuning, 1942 syn. nov., holotype, dorsal view.

Plate 150

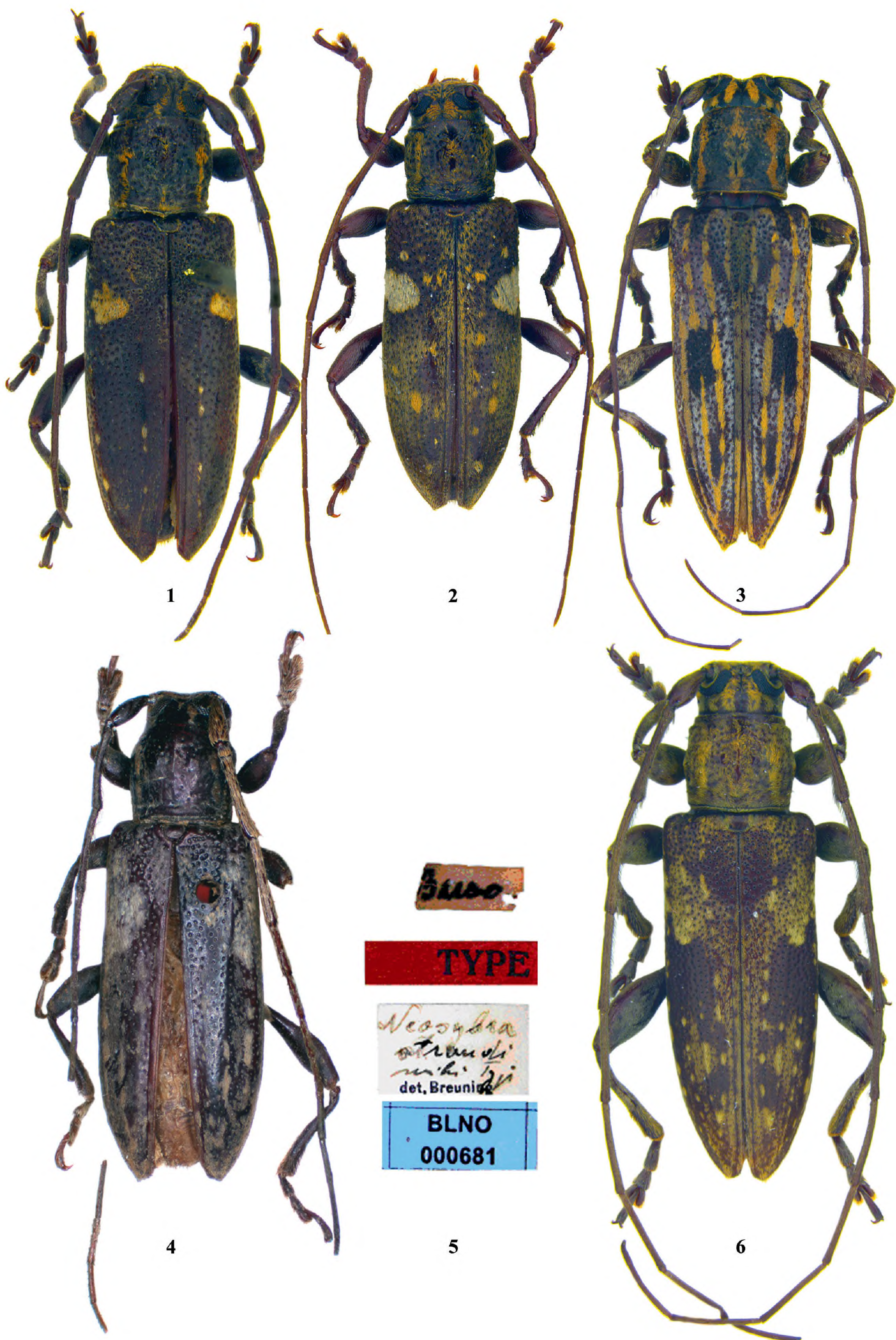
WEIGEL, A. & SKALE, A.: Systematics, taxonomy, and faunistics of the Apomecynini of the Oriental and Australian ...



Figures 1-9. Habitus of Oriental and Australian Apomecynini, dorsal view. 1 – *Sybra porcellus* Pascoe, 1865 ♂ from Sulawesi (Indonesia); 2 – *S. sexguttata* Breuning, 1939, holotype; 3 – *S. postalbomarmorata* Breuning, 1964 syn. nov.; 4 – *Falsepilysta ochraceomaculata* (Schwarzer, 1931), holotype; 5 – *Inermomulciber schultzei* Breuning, 1974 syn. nov., holotype; 6 – *Falsepilysta olivacea* (Schwarzer, 1931), holotype; 7 – *Mimosybra albosignata* Breuning, 1982 syn. nov.; 8-9 – *M. annulata* (Heller, 1924) comb. nov.: 8 – Holotype; 9 – ♂ from Mindanao (Philippines).

Plate 151

WEIGEL, A. & SKALE, A.: Systematics, taxonomy, and faunistics of the Apomecynini of the Oriental and Australian ...



Figures 1-6. Oriental and Australian Apomecynini. 1-2 – *Mimosybra bimaculata* (Breuning, 1939) comb. nov.: 1 – Holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 2 – ♂ from Sulawesi (Indonesia); 3 – *M. borneana* (Breuning, 1961) comb. nov. ♂ from Ranau (Malaysia); 4-6 – *M. strandi* (Breuning, 1938) comb. nov.: 4 – Holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 5 – Type labels; 6 – ♂ from Taiwan (China).